

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2001
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION
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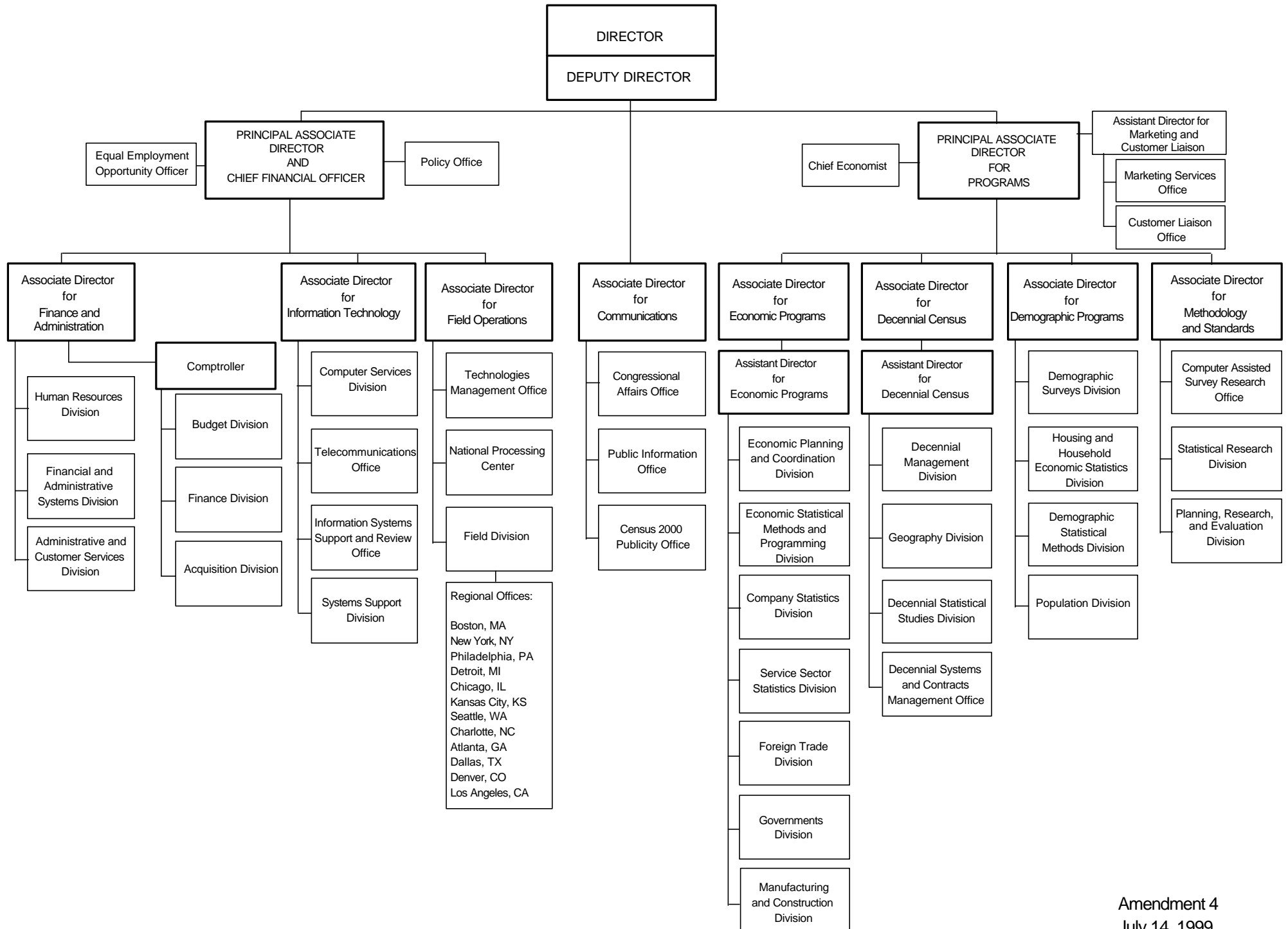
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Congressional Submission
February 2000

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 1 to DOO 35-2B



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of the Census is requesting appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling \$719,205,000; an estimated \$28,000,000 from recovery of prior year undelivered orders will also be available for obligation. The FY 2001 request is a net decrease in budget authority of \$4,030,577,000 compared to the FY 2000 enacted appropriations for domestic discretionary spending. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) appropriated \$10,000,000 for mandatory domestic spending for the Survey of Program Dynamics for FY 2001. And, the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113) appropriated \$10,000,000 for mandatory domestic spending for the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Program Highlights

The mission of the Census Bureau is to be the preeminent collector and provider of timely, relevant, and quality data about the people and economy of the United States.

The Congress has directed that the Census Bureau be one of the key agencies in the development of an information infrastructure for the nation. To fulfill this mandate, the Bureau implements a wide range of programs that can be divided into two broad areas-- demographic and economic. Some programs have reports on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, while others have longer life cycles, such as the decennial and economic censuses. The Bureau must continually maintain and improve its infrastructure-- geographic, technological, and methodological--to support the high quality of these surveys and censuses and to disseminate their results.

In FY 2001, the Census Bureau is requesting \$4 billion less than it requested in FY 2000, due to the ramp-down of Census 2000. But while FY 2001 funding and activity levels for Census 2000 are lower than in FY 2000, the Decennial Census is not over. Key activities must be completed in FY 2001. The diminishing level of activities connected with Census 2000 in FY 2001, however, does

provide the Bureau with the opportunity to focus its attention and resources on other aspects of our mission to collect, process, and deliver timely, relevant, and cost-effective demographic and economic statistics beyond the Decennial Census.

To this end, we are requesting funding to:

- C Finish collecting Census 2000 data and deliver Census 2000 results;
- C Begin fixing the serious health and safety problems at the buildings the Census Bureau occupies in the Suitland, MD Federal Center;
- C Provide better data to better inform policy makers in the Congress and Administration;
- C Restore critical activities suspended in FY 2000.

Included in our program changes are initiatives which respond to the requests from policy makers for more timely and relevant demographic and economic information on important, new, or rapidly changing aspects of the Nation's people and economy, including economic well being, electronic business, minority-owned businesses, and exports.

The FY 2001 program changes, are:

Suitland Federal Center Office Space Renovation/Construction	\$3,200,000
Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	3,688,000
Improved Measurement of Economic Well Being	6,100,000
Continuous Measurement	3,385,000
Economic Censuses	(6,629,000)
Census of Governments	(894,000)
Measuring Electronic Business	8,500,000
Annual Survey of Minority Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE)	1,500,000
Improvement of Export Coverage	1,400,000
Total Changes:	\$20,250,000*

*Program changes do not include a reduction of \$4,050,164,000 for non-recurring costs of the Decennial Census

All these activities are fully described in the relevant sections of this budget document. Highlights of major activities are described below.

Decennial Census

The FY 2001 request for the Decennial Census is \$392,798,000 in budget authority and 6,112 FTE. As we enter fiscal year 2001, we will be winding down the huge, labor-intensive field data collection operations for Census 2000. The vast majority of enumeration activities, including non-response follow-up, will have been completed and hundreds of thousands of temporary

employees will be released by the Bureau. As in past censuses, the downsizing of the workforce will require significant effort for a smooth transition to post-Decennial Census staffing levels. The 520 Local Census Offices will have completed data collection activities and will be in the final stages of close out. Data capture activities will be nearing completion, and we plan to have the three contracted Data Capture Centers closed by the end of the first quarter of FY 2001. We will be continuing with the clerical coding of long form, write-in data at the National Processing Center, the permanent Bureau facility.

While the budgetary needs of the Decennial Census decrease significantly, it is vital that full funding be provided in FY 2001 to enable the Bureau to close down the field operations in an orderly manner. Although the most costly Census 2000 activities will have been completed, Census 2000 will not be complete. We still need to process, tabulate, and disseminate the Census 2000 results for reapportionment, redistricting, and allocation of Federal funds in a timely fashion.

Major decennial activities in 2001 are multiple and complex. We will complete the intensive coverage improvement operations and shut down the large field operations for data capture and non-response follow-up. By December 31, 2000, we will provide the President with the state-level population counts which are necessary to apportion congressional seats. As required by P.L. 94-171, we will provide to each State by March 31, 2001 the data necessary to determine congressional, state, and local legislative boundaries. In addition, we will process, tabulate, and disseminate census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts, distribution of Federal monies, and many other purposes. We will also complete the last phases of the field work for the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey.

Post Decennial Census work will also include archiving the data and extensive evaluations and documentation of the Census 2000 operations and systems performance. We will also respond to concerns from State, local, and tribal governments regarding the accuracy of the census counts.

Suitland Federal Center Office Space Renovation/Construction

The FY 2001 request for budget authority for Suitland Federal Center Office Space Renovation/Construction is \$3,200,000 (0 FTE).

The nearly 60 year old Federal Office Buildings at the Suitland, Maryland, Federal Office Center are failing, threatening the day-to-day work activities of the Census Bureau as well as the health and safety of employees and other individuals who must visit or work in these aging and deteriorating facilities. In the last year alone, the Census Bureau has had to address and resolve a series of disruptive and health threatening events, including discovery of asbestos, a contaminated water supply, burst pipes, leaks, and animal waste.

This request provides funds to support Census Bureau specific office space and facilities planning activities, to supplement overall architectural design activities to be funded by the General Services Administration. FY 2001 is only the beginning of what will be a multi-year effort to improve the overall physical plant in Suitland. Remedying workplace health and safety problems is the government's responsibility to its employees.

Demographic Measures

The FY 2001 request for budget authority for Current Demographic

Statistics is \$58,299,000 (841 FTE); for Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign, \$8,457,000 (53 FTE); for Intercensal Demographic Estimates, \$5,583,000 (64 FTE); and for Continuous Measurement, \$25,000,000 (204 FTE). The Survey of Program Dynamics is funded through a mandatory appropriation of \$10,000,000 (150 FTE) by the Personal Work Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193). And, the Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113) appropriated \$10,000,000 (88 FTE) to produce statistically reliable State data on the number of low income children who do not have health insurance coverage.

Each year, the Census Bureau collects and disseminates a vast array of familiar demographic information on diverse topics such as income and poverty, health, crime victimization, housing, voting, consumer expenditures, travel, families, and child care.

The Current Demographic Statistics surveys and analysis work includes: the Current Population Survey, which focuses on employment and unemployment and related characteristics; the Methods Development Survey, which develops improved ways of conducting surveys to assure that they are cost effective, accurate, and up-to-date; and the Survey of Income and Program Participation, which follows the same people with periodic interviews over longer periods of time to gauge effects of participation in government programs and to understand why their economic situation changes. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign activity updates the samples for the major recurring household surveys to reflect the latest Decennial Census data. This is particularly important because of the increasingly transitory, ever-changing, and complex socioeconomic environment. This activity is jointly funded by the major Federal statistical agencies.

The Census Bureau is proposing a new program initiative for Improved Measurement of Economic Well-Being (+\$6,100,000,

+105 FTE). The new measure will use more detailed and useful data that is currently collected as part of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), rather than use limited data from the Current Population Survey. We will expand the SIPP itself to include three overlapping panels, in order to obtain accurate, consistent, year-to-year comparisons.

Between Decennial Censuses, decision-makers rely on the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program for annual population estimates for States, counties, cities, and towns. During non-decennial years, these estimates are the basis for the distribution of nearly \$200 billion in Federal funds and are used to set caps on the amount of tax exempt revenue bonds a State may issue.

The Continuous Measurement Program includes the American Community Survey, as well as a program of current estimates of population and housing characteristics derived from statistical models that combine a variety of data sources (including the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program for counties and school districts). The Continuous Measurement Program is a flexible statistical system that adapts to changing needs for information as they arise. A program increase for Continuous Measurement (+\$3,385,000, +45 FTE) will support critical tests for conducting the American Community Survey in unique geographical areas and with unique populations groups, including the methodology for interviewing in rural Alaska and the feasibility of conducting a mail survey in Puerto Rico.

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) provides policy-makers with cost-effective and relevant socioeconomic data to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The program collects data on a national random sample of the population with special emphasis on low income families and recipients of assistance under State

programs.

With funds initially appropriated in FY 2000, and again available in FY 2001, we will produce statistically reliable State data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The CHIP will allocate funds to States based on statistics from an enhanced March Income Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

The Bureau also conducts work on a reimbursable basis for other Federal agencies, such as the collection of labor force and consumer expenditure data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, data on experience of crime for the Department of Justice, education data for the Department of Education, health measures for the Department of Health and Human Services, and housing data for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Economic Statistics

The FY 2001 request for budget authority is \$42,846,000 (477 FTE) for the Economic Censuses, and \$3,082,000 (36 FTE) for the Census of Governments.

The United States Code mandates that the Census Bureau conduct the Economic Censuses and the Census of Governments every 5 years. Economic Censuses provide decision-makers with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. They are a foundation of the nation's economic statistics programs, providing core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority- and women-owned business, trucks and truck uses, and other topics. The Census of Governments provides periodic benchmark data on public finance and employment; local government organization, powers and

activities; and related subjects such as state and local financial relationships.

Practically all major government economic reports depend on information from the Economic Censuses for accuracy and coverage. These are critical to the Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and other agencies also rely on these data. The Economic Censuses are also used extensively by national, corporate, and local decision-makers to assess past performance and shape future plans.

In the Economic Censuses, the focus of activity for FY 2001 is planning the 2002 Economic Census. Specific activities include extensive communication with government and business regarding the content of the 2002 Economic Census. Each of the program components and the associated content will be carefully reviewed and proposed changes will be developed in close cooperation with key data providers and data users. Initial design for over 500 forms will be completed and cleared with thousands of trade associations. Work also will begin on developing census processing systems including a much expanded electronic data collection capability.

FY 2001 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. Activities will emphasize: preparing for and starting data collection; developing and testing data analyses; charting organizational changes and designing appropriate universe files; and initiating work on data dissemination.

Economic Measures

The FY 2001 request for budget authority for Current Economic Statistics is \$111,628,000 (1,364 FTE).

More than 100 annual, quarterly, and monthly surveys carry forward key national economic statistics on a current basis — including business, construction, manufacturing, federal expenditures, and general economic statistics. The Bureau's merchandise trade program provides the closely watched trade numbers. Federal agencies, like the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Economic Analysis are major users of the data. Four of our programs are principal indicators of economic performance: merchandise imports and exports; housing starts; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and unfilled orders; and advance retail sales. These data also are used to develop the GDP, production indexes, and Congressional economic projections. Also, these data allow users to: gauge the competition; calculate market share; locate business markets; locate distributors; design sales territories; prepare operating ratios; and analyze changes in the nation's economic structure.

The Census Bureau is responding to the requests of policy makers for new, better, and more timely data by proposing three new policy initiatives in our Current Economic Statistics program:

According to a 1998 Department of Commerce report, "By 2002, the Internet may be used for more than \$300 billion worth of commerce between businesses." The Measuring Electronic Business initiative (+\$8,500,000, + 30 FTE) will change our data collection processes to reflect this shift in commercial and industrial practice in order to maintain the quality and relevance of our data by reflecting increasing economic commerce and the growth of Internet-related businesses. This initiative is part of the Department of Commerce's E-Commerce Initiative.

Currently, statistics on minority-owned businesses are collected every five years, in conjunction with the Economic Census. The Survey of Minority Owned Business Enterprises initiative (SMOBE) (+\$1,500,000, + 19 FTE) proposes an annual survey to respond to

the need for more timely data by government, business, and academic customers who use the data to make informed policy, program, and business decisions. This initiative is also part of the Department's E-Commerce Initiative.

The constantly increasing role of foreign trade -- and particularly exports -- in our domestic economy requires an initiative for improvements to export coverage. The Improvement of Export Coverage initiative (+\$1,400,000, +0 FTE) will support a comprehensive effort to improve the timeliness, quality and coverage of the export trade statistics. Targeted outreach and education efforts will help ensure that exporters are aware of their responsibilities under law and regulation, and will educate them in the proper ways to report. The initiative will also develop an audit program to monitor the accuracy of the data and deter willful noncompliance, and develop a comprehensive plan directed at improving the quality of the low value estimates.

Technological Innovation

The FY 2001 request for budget authority for Electronic Information Collection (EIC) is \$6,000,000 (36 FTE); for Data Processing Systems, \$23,305,000 (0 FTE); and for Survey Development and Data Services \$3,899,000 (41 FTE).

The innovative work funded by the EIC activity allows the Census Bureau to improve the way it conducts business by taking advantage of modern, efficient technologies such as computer-assisted personal interviewing, computer-assisted telephone interviewing, computer self-interviewing, electronic data interchange, integrated control systems, advanced authoring systems, automated listing and sampling systems, and imaging systems in an effort to control costs and improve the timeliness of the Bureau's data.

The Data Processing Systems program funds the hardware and software supporting the Census Bureau's enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive Information Technology Plan.

Survey Development and Data Services conducts necessary research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection, and special experimental and evaluation studies; these activities continually improve the Bureau's survey and census activities.

Geographic Support

The FY 2001 request for budget authority for Geographic Support is \$35,108,000 (430 FTE). The Bureau has developed an integrated computer based Geographic Support System (GSS). The GSS requires large volumes of information from many external sources to establish and maintain accurate geographic boundaries, address ranges, and other map information within the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base and accurate unit identifiers and addresses in the Master Address File (MAF). This information must be updated on a periodic and regular basis to meet the needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics program, the intercensal demographic estimates program, and the continuous measurement activities.

Impact of FY 2000 Decisions on FY 2001 Budget

The enacted FY 2000 funding for the Salaries and Expenses account was almost \$17 million less than requested, even though the Bureau did not request funding for new initiatives. Therefore, the enacted funding represents a reduction in base funding for which we are now seeking partial restoration. Program activities that could not be

accomplished in FY 2000 as a result of this reduction are identified below.

In Current Economic Statistics, the lower base funding required us to curtail the Current Industrial Reports program; postpone implementation of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in current economic surveys; eliminate the Shipments to the Federal Government Survey; abandon work to develop historic time series data for NAICS service industries; scale back processing and program specific contract support; and freeze staffing levels at FY 1999 levels. While temporary suspension of these activities may not adversely affect the Federal statistical infrastructure, the long-term effects will be substantial. Absent a restoration of funds, the full benefits of converting to NAICS will not be realized. For example, because we had not yet collected data on many of the newly classified service sectors, we will have excluded a good portion of the new sectors the NAICS was designed to identify. Thus, the newest and fastest growing sectors will be unaccounted for.

In Current Demographic Statistics, the lower base funding required us to cancel the last wave of the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Panel; cancel use of monetary incentives to improve response in the 2000 SIPP Panel; and prevented the initiation of work on the planned conversion of the automated questionnaire and control systems from DOS-based software to a graphical user interface (GUI) based software. Because of the dropped monetary incentives, we expect a substantially higher attrition rate, and a reduction in the quality of the data. Delaying the conversion to GUI places the Census Bureau behind other government and private statistical organizations in a critical software standard.

While these funding constraints prevented us from completing some FY 2000 current survey work, our FY 2001 Salaries and Expenses request includes \$12 million to restore a portion of these cuts to the

FY 1999 operating level. In Current Economic Statistics, restoration of base funding will permit the Bureau to implement fully the 1997 NAICS in our current economic programs; continue work on the 2002 NAICS revision; complete the development of the first-ever North American service product classification system (NAPCS); institute much needed enhancements in the business register; and proceed with some key improvements to the data capture system which have been deferred. Restoration of a portion of the funding cuts in Current Demographic Statistics will permit the use of monetary incentives in the SIPP panel, and critical work on conversion to GUI-based software.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2000 Enacted Appropriations, and the FY 2001 Request to Congress:
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2000 Enacted</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries & Expenses	1,911	\$140,000	2,246	\$173,826	335	\$33,826
Periodic Censuses & Programs	<u>99,843</u>	<u>4,609,782</u>	<u>7,412</u>	<u>545,379</u>	<u>(92,431)</u>	<u>(4,064,403)</u>
Total Discretionary BA	101,754	\$4,749,782	9,658	\$719,205	(92,096)	(\$4,030,577)
Mandatory Appropriations:						
Survey of Program Dynamics (PL 104-193)	150	10,000	150	10,000	0	0
Children's Health Insurance Program (PL 106-113)	88	10,000	88	10,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	101,992	\$4,769,782	9,896	739,205	(92,096)	(\$4,030,577)

Exhibit 3A

**Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census**

Measures and Targets Summary

One of the Bureau's important Performance Goals, contained in the Department's FY 2001 Performance Plan, is:

Goal	Measure	Target for FY 2001
Conduct an accurate, timely, relevant, and cost-effective decennial census.	Produce apportionment counts using traditional census taking methods.	100% on time.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	Appropriation Available, 2000	1,347	\$140,000	1,911	\$140,342
	less: Obligations from prior years	0	0	0	0
	less: Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	(342)
CEN-19	plus: 2001 Adjustments to base	127	16,326	181	16,326
	less: Prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
	2001 Base Request	1,474	156,326	2,092	156,326
	less (or plus): 2001 Program changes	120	17,500	154	17,500
	2001 Estimate	1,594	173,826	2,246	173,826

			1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base						
Comparison by activity/subactivity:			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount			
CEN-27	Current surveys and statistics	Pos./BA	1,103	\$92,776	972	\$88,933	1,052	\$100,228	1,109	\$111,628	57	\$11,400	
	Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	1,148	92,128	1,201	89,195	1,315		1,364		49	0	
CEN-57	Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA	292	49,678	334	47,613	381	52,199	444	58,299	63	6,100	
		FTE/Obl.	633	49,652	669	47,683	736		841		105	0	
CEN-71	Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	43	3,605	41	3,454	41	3,899	41	3,899	0	0	
		FTE/Obl.	41	3,485	41	3,464	41		41		0	0	
TOTALS			Pos./BA	1,438	146,059	1,347	140,000	1,474	156,326	1,594	173,826	120	17,500
			FTE/Obl.	1,822	145,265	1,911	140,342	2,092		2,246		154	0
Adjustments to Obligations													
Recoveries													
Unobligated balance, start of year													
(342)													
Unobligated balance, expiring													
452													
Unobligated balance, end of year													
342													
Financing from transfers:													
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)													
(10,000)													
Transfer to other accounts													
88													
Appropriation			Pos.	1,438	136,147	1,347	140,000	1,474	156,326	1,594	173,826	120	17,500

Department of Commerce
 Bureau of the Census
 Salaries & Expenses - Mandatory BA
 SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page
 No.

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
2000 Mandatory Appropriation	102	\$20,000	238	\$20,000
less: Obligations from prior years	0	0	0	0
plus: 2001 Adjustments to base	0	0	0	0
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
2001 Base	102	20,000	238	20,000
less (or plus): 2001 Program changes	0	0	0	0
2001 Mandatory Appropriation	102	20,000	238	20,000

			1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Enacted		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Comparison by activity/subactivity:			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-75	Survey of program dynamics (P.L. 104-193)	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	62 137	\$10,000 9,995	60 150	\$10,000	60 150	\$10,000	60 150	\$10,000	0 0	0
CEN-77	Children's health insurance program (P.L. 106-113)	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	0 0	0 0	42 88	10,000	42 88	10,000	42 88	10,000	0 0	0
TOTALS			Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	62 137	10,000 9,995	102 238	20,000	102 238	102 238	20,000	0 0	0
Adjustments to Obligations												
Recoveries												
Unobligated balance, start of year												
Unobligated balance, expiring			5									
Appropriation		Pos.	62	10,000	102	20,000	102	20,000	102	20,000	0	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$155,260	\$160,342	\$176,326	\$193,826	\$17,500
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds	(9,995)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(342)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	342	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	452	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	146,059	140,000	156,326	173,826	17,500
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	(10,000)				0
Transfer to other accounts	88				
Discretionary Appropriation	136,147	140,000	156,326	173,826	17,500

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 8

	FTE	Amount
Transfers:		
ITDS Transfer from PCP	9	\$1,432
Working capital fund transfer to GA security		(3,829)
Adjustment:		
Restoration of 1999 Operating Level	172	12,000
Financing		
Other Changes:		
2000 Pay raise		1,213
2001 Pay raise		2,531
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund		169
Within-grade step increases		1,914
One less day		(351)
Civil service retirement contributions (CSRS)		252
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		(316)
Thrift Savings Plan		(89)
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI		(174)
Health insurance		539
Employees' Compensation Fund		94
Travel:		
Common Carrier		28
Per diem		68
Rental payments to GSA		91
Printing and reproduction		20
Other services:		
Working capital fund		229
Commerce administrative management system (CAMS)		79
Executive development and leadership training (SES2000)		120
NARA storage costs		(26)
General Pricing Level Adjustment:		
Transportation of things		6
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges		9
Other services		164
Supplies and materials		61
Equipment		92
Subtotal, other changes	0	6,723
Total, adjustments to base	181	16,326

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 9

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Transfer:</u>		
Transfer International Trade Data System from PCP to S&E	9	\$1,432
<u>General Administration Working Capital Fund/ Security Transfer</u>	0	(3,829)

A decrease of \$3,829,000 reflects a transfer to the General Administration appropriation of security cost previously funded by GA, WCF.

Adjustment:

Restoration of 1999 Operating Level	172	12,000
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This increase is required to restore base program activity that was eliminated in FY 2000 because of lack of funds. We must restore these activities or disrupt longstanding economic and demographic data collection and reporting for the nation.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Pay raise</u>	0	\$3,913

Full-year cost of 2000 pay increase and related costs:

A pay raise of 4.8% is effective January 1, 2000.

Total cost in FY 2001 of the FY 2000 pay increase.....	4,449,333
Less amount funded in FY 2000.....	<u>(3,236,333)</u>
Total, 2000 pay raise increase in FY 2001.....	1,213,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	<u>0</u>
Total, adjustment for 2000 pay raise increase.....	1,213,000

2001 pay increase and related costs:

A general pay raise of 3.7% is assumed to be effective January 1, 2001.

Total cost in FY 2001 of the FY 2001 pay raise increase.....	2,531,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	<u>169,000</u>
Total, adjustment for 2001 pay increase.....	2,700,000

FTE Amount

<u>Within-grade step increases</u>	0	\$1,914
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An increase of \$1,913,961 is required to cover the cost of within-grade step increases. This estimate reflects the net cost of step increases which will be earned in 2001.

Estimated number of within-grade step increases.....	2,281
Step increases not earned due to turnover (9.0% x 2281).....	205
Average step above step 1 per separation.....	3
Average cost per within-grade step increase.....	983
Gross cost of scheduled step increase (\$983 x 2281).....	2,242,223
Less savings due to separations (\$983 x 205 x 3).....	<u>(604,545)</u>
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....	1,637,678
Benefits.....	<u>276,283</u>
Subtotal adjustment-to-base.....	1,913,961

<u>One Less Compensable Day</u>	0	(351)
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The decreased cost of one less compensable day in FY 2001 compared to FY 2000 is calculated by dividing the FY 2000 estimated personnel compensation (\$78,039,000) and benefits (\$13,606,000) by 261 days. The cost decrease of one compensable day is \$351,130,268.

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	252
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The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will increase from 36.8% in 2000 to 40.6% in 2001. The agency contribution rate will remain 8.51% in 2001. This will result in a increase of \$251,586.

Regular employees:	
2001 \$77,799,000 x .406 x .0851.....	2,688,002
2000 \$77,799,000 x .368 x .0851.....	<u>2,436,416</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	251,586

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	(\$316)
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The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will decrease from 63.2% in 2000 to 59.4% in 2001. The agency contribution rate will remain 10.7% in 2001. This will result in a decrease of \$316,331.

Regular employees:	
2001 \$77,799,000 x .594 x .107.....	4,944,749
2000 \$77,799,000 x .632 x .107.....	<u>5,261,080</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	(316,331)

<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	(89)
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The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will remain the same to 3.0% in 2001, but FERS participation rates will decrease from 63.2% to 59.4% in 2001. This will result in a decrease of \$88,691.

Regular employees:	
2001 \$77,799,000 x .594 x .030.....	1,386,378
2000 \$77,799,000 x .632 x .030.....	<u>1,475,069</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	(88,691)

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u>	0	(\$174)

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS decreases the cost of OASDI contributions will decrease. In addition, the maximum salary subject to OASDI tax will rise from \$73,275 in 2000 to \$78,450 in 2001. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in 2001.

Regular employees:	
2001 \$77,799,000 x .594 x .985 x .062.....	2,822,204
2000 \$77,799,000 x .632 x .980 x .062.....	<u>2,987,506</u>
Subtotal.....	(165,302)
Other salaries:	
2001 \$3,981,000 x .594 x .985 x .062.....	144,413
2000 \$3,981,000 x .632 x .980 x .062.....	152,872
Subtotal.....	<u>(8,459)</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	(173,761)

<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	539
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Effective January 2001, the bureau's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums will increase by 11.8%. Applied against the 2000 estimate of \$4,564,000, the increase will be \$538,552.

<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u>	0	94
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The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 1999 is \$94,220 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 1998. The charges will be reimbursed to the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §8147.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Common Carrier</u>	0	\$28

An additional \$28,000 is requested to cover the cost of purchasing airline tickets in contracting with a travel agency under the new method.

<u>Per diem Increase</u>	0	68
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Effective January 1, 2001, the General Services Administration raised per diem rates. This results in a increase of 7.1%. This percentage was applied to the 2000 estimate of \$956,000 to arrive at an increase of \$67,876.

<u>Rental Payment to GSA</u>	0	91
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The GSA rates are projected to increase 2.1% over the 2000 cost of \$4,347,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$91,287.

<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	20
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GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 3.3%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2000 estimate of \$596,000 to arrive at an increase of \$19,668.

Other services:

<u>Working Capital Fund</u>	0	229
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An additional \$229,000 is required to fund cost increase in the Department of Commerce Administration's Working Capital Fund.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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<u>Commerce Administrative Management System</u>	0	\$79
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Funds of \$79,000 are requested for Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)

<u>Executive Development and Leadership Training</u>	0	120
Consistent with the Department's SES 2000 plan, an increase of \$5,000 for each currently onboard SES position is required.		
<u>National Archives and Records Administration</u>	0	(26)
Storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were reduced by \$26,000.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	332
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.5% for FY 2001 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments to base: transportation of things \$5,820; communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage) \$8,970; other services \$163,907; supplies and materials \$61,125; and equipment \$91,500.		
	—	—
Total, adjustments to base.....	181	\$16,326

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	218	\$17,232	168	\$15,517	190	\$19,026	190	\$19,026	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	230	16,442	216	15,618	246		246		0	
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	103	8,860	98	8,743	100	9,201	100	9,201	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	123	8,833	130	8,795	133		133		0	
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	208	16,636	168	15,297	188	17,315	188	17,315	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	210	16,167	201	15,340	230		230		0	
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	205	23,716	210	23,731	234	26,665	291	36,665	57	10,000
	FTE/Obl.	226	24,767	279	23,738	313		362		49	
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	286	20,004	260	19,349	271	21,359	271	22,759	0	1,400
	FTE/Obl.	277	19,576	290	19,408	307		307		0	
Government statistics	Pos./BA	83	6,328	68	6,296	69	6,662	69	6,662	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	82	6,343	85	6,296	86		86		0	
Total	Pos./BA	1,103	92,776	972	88,933	1,052	100,228	1,109	111,628	57	11,400
	FTE/Obl.	1,148	92,128	1,201	89,195	1,315		1,364		49	
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year					(262)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			386								
Unobligated balance, end of year			262								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,103	92,776	972	88,933	1,052	100,228	1,109	111,628	57	11,400

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Exhibit 12

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

Goal Statement

The goal of the current economic statistics programs is to provide public and private data users with timely, relevant and high quality national statistical profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy.

Line Item: Business statistics

Overview

The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide national performance indicators for the fastest growing sectors of the economy. These sectors account for 75 percent of U.S. employment. The program compiles monthly and annual data for the retail, wholesale, services, and transportation sectors. They serve as supplements to data collected in the economic census. The data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are critical to effective policy planning in the public and private sectors. For example, federal, state and local transportation agencies use transportation statistics in the analysis of safety issues, proposed investment in new roads and technology, vehicle size and weight issues, user fees, cost allocation, energy and environmental constraints, hazardous materials transport, and other aspects of the federal-aid highway program.

Base Program

Current Retail Trade Reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios. The current retail trade estimates cover 2.7 million establishments.

Retail sales and inventories are critical inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Also, these timely estimates provide principal indicators to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for their formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and their analysis of economic policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

The Census Bureau publishes advance sales estimates for the United States as a whole, based on early reports from a small subsample of the larger monthly retail survey. This advance monthly retail publication is designated as one of the principal economic indicators. The television newscasts and the financial pages of newspapers and magazines regularly highlight the sales levels and trends from this report. From the larger monthly retail survey sample, the Census Bureau publishes, in addition to sales, inventory estimates for the United States.

The annual portion of the current retail trade program provides key measures of retail activity for intercensal years and is the basis for benchmarking monthly estimates of sales and inventories.

Current Wholesale Trade Reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of the business activity by merchant wholesale establishments. The annual survey provides a benchmark for monthly sales and inventories.

Merchant wholesale sales and inventories are critical inputs to the BEA's estimates of GDP data. Also, these data provide important input to the Federal Reserve, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other federal agencies for their use in determining economic policies and in formulating monetary and fiscal policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current Service Trade Reports This program provides annual information on selected service industries in the United States. The Service Annual Survey (SAS) produces dollar volume estimates of revenue for the following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) service sectors; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment and recreation; rental and leasing; selected industries in education services; and other services (except public administration). In addition, trucking and warehousing, previously covered in the Transportation Annual Survey (TAS), are included in SAS. Our coverage of the transportation sector was expanded to include courier and messenger services. SAS also was expanded to include selected industries in the finance and insurance sector. The telecommunications, broadcasting, cable television and other communications industries previously covered in the Annual Survey of

Communications Services (ASCS), together with the publishing industries traditionally included in our manufacturing programs, will now be covered as part of SAS in a new annual information survey.

The BEA uses services data in developing the national income and product accounts, and in compiling benchmark and annual input-output tables. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses these data as input to their productivity and price measurements. The Department of Transportation uses the transportation data for general planning, policy development, program management and evaluation. The Health Care Financing Administration use the health data in developing their annual estimates of National Health Expenditures. Academia and private industry use the SAS data for research and as a tool for market analysis.

Statistical Sample Improvements This program provides research, development and implementation of sample improvements for the current retail, wholesale, and service surveys. This includes reselection of the business sample based on the results from the most current economic census and updating samples on a quarterly and annual basis. Reselection of samples is necessary to redistribute respondent burden and minimize sampling error. Sample updates improve coverage of the business universe, ensure accurate representation of those firms selected in the samples, and allow adoption of NAICS. These activities are necessary to maintain and improve the quality of current survey estimates and provide the basis for implementing more efficient methods of survey processing with a view toward reducing respondent burden and survey costs.

Line Item: Construction statistics

Overview

The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as authorized residential construction, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are critical to understanding the economic and social aspects of the construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the level of interest rates, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy.

Base Program

Construction Permits Data This program provides monthly and annual statistics on residential construction authorized by building permits. The monthly data include national, regional, and State estimates, as well as totals for selected metropolitan areas and individual places. The annual data cover permit-issuing places that are not in the monthly sample; the annual data in combination with the sample data are used as benchmarks to revise the monthly series. This program covers 19,000 permit-issuing offices.

The national series Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits is a component of the index of leading economic indicators. This program also provides data used to develop samples for the Census Bureau's Survey of Construction and numerous demographic surveys, including the Current Population Survey. Other data users include the Federal Reserve System and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Financial institutions use these data to estimate mortgage demand. Private firms use the sub-national data for market planning, material demand, and investment analysis.

Construction Starts Data This program provides national and regional statistics on the number of housing units started and the number authorized but not yet started. In conjunction with HUD, this program also collects information on the completion and sale of new housing units as well as characteristics of these units such as floor area, number of stories, etc.

In addition to the principal economic indicator Housing Starts, this program provides data for the development of price indexes used to deflate components of the series Value of Construction Put in Place. The data are closely followed by the home-building industry.

Construction Value Data This program provides estimates of the total dollar value of all construction work done in the nation each month. "Construction" includes new buildings and structures, as well as reconstruction such as additions and alterations.

Construction value data are provided to the Bureau of Economic Analysis for use in the national accounts. These data accounted for about eight percent of total Gross Domestic Product in 1998. Other data users include the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve, and construction firms and trade associations.

Line Item: Manufacturing statistics

Overview

The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector, and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 20% of national employment and supplies export markets. These programs, which supplement data collected in the quinquennial economic censuses, provide the monthly, quarterly and annual data that are critical to policy makers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle. They provide critical information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses.

Base Program

Current Industrial Reports This program supplements the product data collected in the economic census with current measures of manufacturing activity in the United States. The surveys collect data from 34,000 establishments and provide current data on 4,400 of the 11,000 total manufactured products. Production and shipments information are the two common items collected, but the program also collects other measures such as inventories, orders and consumption in a number of surveys. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment and consumer goods. We conduct these surveys by mail on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis using a unified data collection and processing system.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses Current Industrial Reports data to prepare the quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Federal Reserve Board prepares the monthly index of industrial production and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) develops price indexes based on these data. This program is also used by the International Trade Administration (ITA) and the International Trade Commission to monitor the effect of international trade on domestic production. These data also are widely used by thousands of trade associations and private businesses to assess production trends and identify new market opportunities.

Annual Survey of Manufactures This program collects information from 56,000 manufacturing establishments and measures manufacturing activity that includes employment, payroll, fringe benefits, cost of materials, capital expenditures, fuels consumed, shipments, and inventories by stage of fabrication. We publish the data at the national level by 474 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry classifications and for about 1,900 product classes, and provide data on employment and value of shipments at the State level. This program is the only source of comprehensive data on the manufacturing sector of our economy.

The BLS, the Federal Reserve Board, BEA, ITA and manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms are all users of the Annual Survey of Manufactures data.

Industrial Indicators and Business Investment The Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3) Survey provides the indicators of monthly changes and trends for the entire U.S. manufacturing sector. The survey provides monthly data on the dollar volume of shipments, new and unfilled orders, and total inventories for 80 industry categories and 8 market categories, and stage-of-fabrication inventory data for 20 broader categories.

The M3 report is one of the principal economic indicators for the United States as well as a component of the GDP estimates. The shipments data are important coincident indicators of the business cycle; new orders and unfilled orders are important leading indicators and inventories-to-shipments ratios are a lagging indicator. The financial pages of many leading newspapers and magazines consistently highlight this information.

The Annual Capital Expenditures program collects data on sales, and capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment using a probability sample in nonfarm sectors of the economy. Annual program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail by type of structure and equipment. A new sample is selected annually to reduce reporting burden on companies with less than 500 employees (including self-employed).

These data are critical in measuring the differential effects of technological, price, and regulatory changes on production facilities; for analyzing productivity growth, the ability of U.S. businesses to compete with foreign producers, and plant capacity; and for evaluating fiscal and monetary policy, and overall economic performance.

The BEA uses this data to prepare quarterly estimates of GDP, and the Conference Board uses the data to prepare the monthly index of leading economic indicators. Other users of this program are the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, the Department of Treasury and the Congressional Budget Office. The private sector uses data to monitor current production trends, plan future production and identify new investment requirements.

Line Item: General economic statistics

Overview

The general economic statistics programs provide information that is critical to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the Standard Statistical Establishment List and parallel classification activities also provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.

Base Program

Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL) The SSEL identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys; records information about company affiliation and organizational structure; provides consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications as needed to construct efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists; serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods; and supports census and survey processing operations. The SSEL comprises more than 20 million active establishments. It includes 1.5 million establishments belonging to nearly 200,000 multi-establishment firms, 5 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and some 14 million single-establishment firms without paid employees.

The majority of the SSEL information is based on administrative records of other federal agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Census Bureau supplements these administrative data with results of the annual Company Organization Survey (COS) and the economic census. Both of these profile the composition, organizational structure, and operating characteristics of multi-establishment enterprises. Accurate information about these larger companies is critical because the firms account for a disproportionate share of the nation's production and employment. The COS uses electronic collection methods to obtain data for some firms, making it easier for the respondents and reducing reporting burden.

The SSEL is the source of statistical frames for internal use by Census Bureau programs. Further, the annual County Business Patterns (CBP) report is based on tabulations of the SSEL and provides basic operating statistics for establishments with paid employees in all industries except agricultural production, railroads, the United States Postal Service, private households, and public administration. Tabulations summarize data by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for the United States, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and counties. The CBP is the only annual source of detailed industry statistics for small geographic areas. These data are used by federal agencies, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis; however, the heaviest use is by private businesses and organizations and by local governments, who purchase printed reports and CD-ROM publications and who obtain CBP statistics through the Internet,

depository libraries, a network of State Data Centers, and other local channels.

Industry and Commodity Classification This program assures that Census Bureau operations are complete, consistent and comparable with OMB and other agency standards. The program also is responsible for preparing concordances between the classification systems of other countries and the United States as requested by OMB.

NAICS is the first-ever uniform system of North American industry classification. It replaces the 1987 SIC system, the basic structure of which has been used by the United States since the 1930's. NAICS will enable the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) partners - the United States, Canada, and Mexico - to better compare economic and financial statistics and ensure that such statistics keep pace with the changing economy.

In FY 2000 we started the final implementation of NAICS in the Census Bureau's current economic statistics program. Relevant economic indicator programs will be converted to a NAICS basis in 2001. All other surveys were converted in FY 2000.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is responsible for coding new employer identification numbers that are unclassified or assigned inadequate NAICS codes by the Social Security Administration (SSA). All new employer identification numbers and their associated NAICS codes are incorporated into current Census Bureau programs, including the SSEL. Correction of these unclassified or inadequately classified business codes improve the resulting economic data.

Economic Studies This program researches and analyzes important economic issues and develops improved economic measures. The research has generated substantial new insights into the quality of survey and census data, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. The Center for Economic Studies does not conduct surveys but rather creates, maintains, updates, and makes available to researchers microdata developed from the Bureau's censuses and surveys. It creates unique new datasets with a longitudinal focus that are linked with other microdata from both within and outside the Bureau.

Quarterly Financial Report The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program collects and reports current information on corporate financial conditions. It is a principal economic indicator as well as a component of other economic indicators. It includes statistics on sales, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts and ratios. Using a sample survey of 9,000 companies, the program provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations; and provides data for corporations with more than \$50 million in assets in the wholesale, retail, and mining sectors. The data are used by the BEA in constructing the national income accounts and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data are also used in the public and private sectors to analyze the corporate profits and financial conditions by industry and asset size.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries & Expenses
Increase for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

		<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		Increase/(Decrease) <u>Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	234	\$26,665	291	\$36,665	57	\$10,000
	FTE	313		362		49	

Annual Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE) (+17 permanent positions; +19 FTE; +\$1,500,000) Ninety percent of the net population growth in the United States over the next fifty years will be in minority groups. This dynamic emerging marketplace will spawn opportunity for and the creation of many new minority-owned businesses.

Statistics on Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE) are currently collected every five years in conjunction with the economic census. However, the data become available to users with a three year lag, e.g., the 1997 data will be issued in late 2000. Business owners, Members of Congress and their staffs, corporations, national and local policymakers, and researchers who use the data need more timely and more frequent data to make informed policy, program and business decisions. The Federal government in particular needs more current information to develop benchmarks and measure performance of minority business development programs.

An annual SMOBE program will focus on employer businesses and new minority business births. Some geographic detail will be

available on the presence of minority businesses by type of industry, employment and gross receipts. The survey will also include questions that affect critical policy issues such as participation in electronic commerce, international trade and use of growth oriented technologies. This policy-oriented information will be at the national level only, with no industry detail. The annual program would continue to be benchmarked to the economic census program, which includes estimates for nonemployer firms.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
Budget Authority	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
Outlays	1,110	1,380	1,500	1,500	1,500
FTE	19	19			

Measuring Electronic Business (+40 permanent positions; +30 FTE; +\$8,500,000) Electronic business (e-business) is the use of digital information technology, including the Internet, to conduct or manage business activities. E-business includes Internet sales of goods and services to consumers as well as business-to-business transactions. E-business is growing very rapidly and will likely cause as much change in the structure and performance of the American economy as the introduction of the computer. The Census Bureau must modify its collection programs to reflect the changes brought about by e-business and adopt e-business methods or our economic statistics will quickly deteriorate in quality and relevance.

E-business is fundamentally changing the way business is conducted. It is creating new businesses and redefining existing business practices and products, blurring the traditional boundaries of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, and services, changing distribution channels and, by permitting producers to interact directly with buyers, modifying marketing and pricing strategies, redefining transportation networks and delivery systems, eroding the location specificity of business activity, challenging the validity of traditional measures of business performance (e.g., typical gross margins, typical sales to inventory ratios, typical sales to assets ratios, etc.), and reshaping the location and workings of economic markets. There are no official measures of e-business activity at this time and private sector estimates vary widely.

E-business also is fundamentally changing the management information systems of companies. This change is laid on top of the considerable change already occurring in business reporting practices attributable to globalization, heavy merger and acquisition

activity, widespread re-engineering of business practices, and the adoption of information technology quite apart from e-business. Consequently, the Bureau's assumptions about how companies are organized to manage themselves and its methods for acquiring information from companies are becoming out of date. The Census Bureau, like business, must embrace e-business methods, establish electronically-driven customer relationship practices, and modify existing data collection systems to incorporate e-business approaches.

A basic objective of this multi-faceted e-business initiative is to provide the first official measures of e-business activity. Specifically, we will develop consistent concepts and data variables to describe the nature and scope of domestic e-business, detail the major types of e-business activity, assess the present and future impact of e-business on measures of business and U.S. economic performance, implement a flexible data collection strategy that permits targeting of high priority industries, establish a large company reporting group to improve communication and survey coordination and establish integrated electronic reporting links to the Census Bureau, assure equity in surveying, promote simple electronic reporting methods for small companies, and expand the Bureau's electronic reporting staff to implement more efficient reporting arrangements. Implementation of the enhanced electronic reporting capture will reduce 2002 Economic Censuses data collection and processing costs by \$4 million in FY 2003. The data produced by this program are essential to understand how advances in information and communication technologies are changing how the U.S. economy works. The first official statistics will be available in FY 2001.

This initiative will keep the Bureau's economic statistics accurate and relevant, demonstrate to the business community that the Bureau's programs are targeted at the most recent and most significant developments occurring within business, protect BEA from what would otherwise be a serious deterioration in the quality of its National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) estimates, maintain response rates in the current economic survey programs, offsetting what would otherwise be a cumulative one percent per year decline in response rates.

Performance Measures:

Outcomes:

- C Maintain response rates in the current economic survey programs,
- C Reduce the burden on business of the current survey programs by five percent,
- C Reduce the burden on business of the 2002 Economic Censuses by 10 percent in FY 2003,

C Reduce the data collection and processing costs to the Bureau for the 2002 Economic Censuses by \$4 million in FY 2003.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$6,863	\$9,420	\$7,750	\$6,750	\$6,750
Budget Authority	\$8,500	\$10,500	\$8,500	\$7,500	\$7,500
Outlays	6,290	9,230	8,860	7,920	7,580
FTE	30	76			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Current surveys and Statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Measuring electronic business

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	14	4	71,954	287,816
Statistician	13	14	60,890	852,460
Statistician	12	5	51,204	256,020
Mathematical Statistician	12	6	51,204	307,224
Computer Specialist	12	6	51,204	307,224
Statistician	11	3	42,724	128,172
Statistician	9	1	35,310	35,310
Statistician	7	1	28,866	28,866
Total		40		2,203,092
Less lapse		(10)		(550,773)
Total full-time permanent		30		1,652,319
2001 payraise				61,136
Total				1,713,455

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	30
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	30

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	40
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	40

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Annual Survey of Minority-owned Business Enterprises

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	13	2	60,890	121,780
Statistician	12	4	51,204	204,816
Mathematical Statistician	12	3	51,204	153,612
Computer Specialist	12	2	51,204	102,408
Statistician	9	3	35,310	105,930
Computer Specialist	9	3	35,310	105,930
		-----		-----
Total		17		794,476
Less lapse		(4)		(198,619)
		-----		-----
Total full-time permanent		13		595,857
2001 payraise				22,047

Total				617,904
Personnel Data				

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		13		
Other than full-time permanent		6		

Total		19		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		17		
Other than full-time permanent		8		

Total		25		

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Measuring electronic business

Object Class	2001 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$1,713
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	44
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,757
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	674
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	202
22 Transportation of things	8
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	102
23.2 Rental payments to others	1
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	67
24 Printing and reproduction	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,413
25.2 Other services	302
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	67
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	10
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	27
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	337
31 Equipment	1,525
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	\$8,500

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Annual Survey of Minority-owned Business Enterprises

Object Class	2001 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$618
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	122
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	740
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	172
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	50
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	25
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	185
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	158
25.2 Other services	50
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	20
31 Equipment	100
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	\$1,500

Line Item: Foreign trade statistics

Overview

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports and balance of trade for all types of merchandise and commodities moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States. They are released within 50 days of the data month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of comprehensive monthly data that provides national performance indicators critical to understanding our economy as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world.

Base Program

Import Statistics This program compiles monthly foreign trade statistics from information filed with the U.S. Customs Service. Import statistics are compiled for shipments valued over \$2,000 except for selected commodities valued over \$250. Data for shipments valued under \$2,000 (and under \$251 where applicable) are developed for individual countries through a statistical estimating procedure. The monthly and cumulative year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise imports for the commodity classifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA), by country of origin and by customs district of entry.

The merchandise (goods) imports summary statistics are adjusted to a Balance of Payments basis and combined with imports of services statistics provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and published in a joint press release. Information is released monthly covering major commodities and groupings for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), end-use codes, and coverage by geographic and political areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media covering government and private-sector imports of merchandise into the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as selected information on Foreign Trade Zones. In addition, data are released showing movements of imports by vessel and air with information on commodity and country of origin, value, quantity and shipping weight U.S. port of unloading, and foreign port of loading.

In compliance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988), the Census Bureau releases the official import statistics for classifications based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. In addition and according to the Trade Act of 1988, the Census Bureau releases seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis. This program provides statistical reports required by the Committee for Implementation of Textile Agreements for monitoring textile imports from all countries that have bilateral textile agreements with the United States.

Trade legislation requires compilation of information on imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It also includes special provisions for handling imports from developing countries.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board and Department of Treasury use import trade statistics to develop the import components for the GDP accounts and to monitor the impact of imports on the general economy. Other users of information from the import statistics program are the U.S. Trade Representative, Department of Commerce, U.S. International Trade Commission, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, Army Corps of Engineers, U. S. Customs Service, and the private sector. These groups use the information to negotiate trade agreements; implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and other special bilateral agreements on quotas, textiles, steel, automotive vehicles and parts, etc. In addition, this information is widely used by the business community in market research, trade promotional activities, and analysis of water transportation requirements.

Export Statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from export documents collected by the U.S. Customs Service and from information provided electronically to the Census Bureau by exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. The program also includes automated data on U.S. exports provided by Canada under a program of data exchange between U.S. and Canadian agencies. This information covers all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. However, the Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,501 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications of Schedule B, by country of destination and by U.S. Customs district of exportation.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance of payments basis, combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Other reports show data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and end-use codes, and coverage by geographic and political areas. Data items include movement of exports by vessel and air with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of loading, foreign port of unloading, commodity, and country of destination.

In compliance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988), the Census Bureau publishes seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis.

The export statistics include non-governmental shipments to foreign countries, including shipments from Foreign Trade Zones. Also

included are government shipments, such as Department of Defense Military Assistance Program, Grant-Aid shipments, economic assistance shipments, and shipments of agricultural commodities under P.L. 83-480.

The export statistics addressed in this section and the import statistics addressed above provide the basis for determining the official U.S. monthly and annual merchandise trade balance.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board, and Department of Treasury use export trade statistics to develop the export component of merchandise figures for the Balance of Payment and GDP accounts. Other users of information from the export statistics program are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Customs Service as well as the business community. These groups use the export information to implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA; promote exports through export promotion programs; enforce export control and national security laws; conduct trade negotiations and conduct market research to determine export market potential, and vessel and air movement requirements.

Trade Monitoring This program covers the Census Bureau responsibilities under the Trade Act of 1974. This includes Section 608 (Uniform Statistical Data on Imports, Exports and Production), Title V (Generalized System of Preferences) and Section 282 (Trade Monitoring System). Section 608 requires data on imports, exports and domestic production on a comparable basis. The commodity classification systems are revised on a regular basis, updated to reflect changing statistical needs and to improve comparability of trade and domestic production data. It also requires trade data between the United States and other countries. Section 608 of the Trade Act of 1974 requires the publication of Current Industrial Reports to enhance the comparability of imports, exports, and domestic production statistics. This requires continual revisions of the import, export and output classification systems to promote comparability with the new international Harmonized System.

Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 requires data to monitor imports from designated countries and to evaluate the economic effect of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The latter provides duty-free access to the U.S. market by developing countries. The compilation of GSP import data provides the means for analyzing the effectiveness of the Trade Act to promote exports and economic development in beneficiary countries. The data also provide the basis for changes in eligibility whenever GSP imports from a beneficiary country trigger the need for competitive limitations.

Section 282 of the Trade Act of 1974 requires data to monitor the relationship between imports and U.S. employment, and production by geographic region, assisting in the identification of areas affected by imported articles.

The International Trade Data System (ITDS) provides for the development, implementation, and maintenance of an electronic data system for the Federal Government's collection and use of international trade data. A critical component of ITDS is the development, implementation, and maintenance of the Automated Export System (AES). The AES is being developed in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service. The Census Bureau will provide the operational support for AES, which allows all exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers to file required export documentation electronically. Currently, the Census Bureau receives over 500,000 documents monthly or approximately 6 million documents annually and 600,000 transactions through its Automated Export Report Program (AERP) monthly or 7.2 million transactions annually. The AES will replace AERP after December 31, 1999. Document filers have begun to migrate to electronic filing in AES. AES is expected to handle over 800,000 transactions by the end of 2000. The use of electronic information collection will reduce the cost and reporting burden of processing export data collected through this system and will substantially improve the quality, coverage, and timeliness of export trade statistics.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries & Expenses
Increase for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

		<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		Increase/(Decrease) <u>Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Foreign Trade Statistics	Pos./BA	271	\$21,359	271	\$22,759	0	\$1,400
	FTE	307		307		0	

Improvements to Export Coverage (0 permanent positions; 0 FTE; +\$1,400,000) The monthly balance of trade data are used by Members of Congress and their staffs, corporations, national and local policymakers, and researchers who need accurate data to make informed policy, program and business decisions. Currently, however, the published statistics for merchandise trade exports are understated. The extent of the undercoverage is unknown, but estimates range from three to ten percent. If the highest estimate is correct, undercoverage of export transactions could account for as much as one quarter of the published trade deficit in goods. The major sources of undercoverage are nonreporting and undervaluation of export transactions, underestimation of low value transactions and limited enforcement of reporting requirements.

This program will support a comprehensive effort to improve the timeliness, quality and coverage of the export trade statistics. It will incorporate targeted outreach, communication, promotion, partnership, and education efforts designed to ensure that exporters are aware of their responsibilities under law and regulation, and to educate them in the proper ways to report. Part of the education effort will involve U.S. Customs Service staff, who have the most direct contact with exporters and who are responsible for collecting the export

documentation, who will be trained regarding export reporting requirements, with particular emphasis on those areas of trade where reporting compliance or accuracy is poor. In addition, this program includes the development of an audit program to monitor the accuracy of the data and deter willful noncompliance. The final component will develop and begin implementation of a comprehensive plan to improve coverage and estimation of transactions valued less than \$2,500, which currently do not have to be reported.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$1,350
Budget Authority	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400
Outlays	1,036	1,288	1,400	1,400	1,400
FTE	0				

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Improvements to Export Coverage

Object Class	2001 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	400
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	0
24 Printing and reproduction	100
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	700
25.2 Other services	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	150
31 Equipment	50
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	\$1,400

Line Item: Government statistics

Overview

The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt and assets data for the federal government and some 87,000 state and local governments. The data are critical to understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country and for the administration of public programs. The programs provide data in the areas of employment and public finance, and federal expenditures on a geographic basis.

Base Program

Survey of government finance operations This survey provides statistics on the different aspects of state and local government financial activity. There are three parts to the survey: an annual survey on the entire range of governmental revenue, expenditure, indebtedness and assets information; a quarterly survey on federal, state and local government tax revenues; and a quarterly survey on the finances of selected public employee retirement systems.

The annual financial statistics program serves as an update of census year benchmark statistics. The revenue data include detailed tax and intergovernmental revenue information. This includes tax data by the major categories of property, sales, income, licenses and permits; and intergovernmental receipts according to source of funds (federal, state or local governments.) It also includes the major purpose served (education, public welfare, health and hospitals, streets and highways, housing and community development, property tax relief programs and general support). The statistics include data on revenue by source, expenditure by function and object, indebtedness and debt transactions, and financial assets.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates the state and local sector of the annual Gross Domestic Products (GDP) accounts from this information. This accounts for 11 percent of the total GDP. Congress and state officials use the tax and intergovernmental revenue data base to prepare analyses of fiscal policy, tax burdens and comparative studies on governmental finance. Local officials use the detail by types of government to understand the relative activity of counties, municipalities, townships, special districts and school districts.

Survey of government employment This program provides the annual update of government employment and payroll data by level of government and function. These data provide the basic measures of public sector employment and payrolls for intercensal years. The basic data includes a range of information on employees, their pay and hours for the month of October. Survey results provide national estimates of each variable by type of government (federal, state, county, municipal, township, school district and special district) and government function (education, police protection, public welfare, etc.) as well as state-by-state estimates of state and local government variables by function. The survey is the only intercensal source of public employment and pay data at the subnational level. Governors use these data for comparison among states of governmental efficiency.

Federal financial statistics The Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) serves as the central source of information in the United States on all federal domestic financial assistance programs. Information on each award includes the assistance program and amount funded, the federal agency responsible for the program, type and name of recipient, and geographic location of the recipient (including the congressional district.) The Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) provides statistics on federal government expenditures or obligations in each state, territory, county, and municipality. Coverage of the CFFR includes federal salaries and wages, procurement, grants, and direct payments for individuals, as well as federal insurance and loan programs. Congress is especially interested in CFFR data as it illustrates the effects of federal programs on states.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	215	\$42,233	280	\$40,382	327	\$41,106	390	\$47,206	63	\$6,100
	FTE/Obl.	551	42,421	568	40,452	635		740		105	
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	77	7,445	54	7,231	54	11,093	54	11,093	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	82	7,231	101	7,231	101		101		0	
Total	Pos./BA	292	49,678	334	47,613	381	52,199	444	58,299	63	6,100
	FTE/Obl.	633	49,652	669	47,683	736		841		105	
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	292	49,678	334	47,613	381	52,199	444	58,299	63	6,100

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Exhibit 12

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Goal Statement

The current demographic statistics program provides policy-makers with timely, accurate, cost effective, and relevant socioeconomic, demographic, and housing information pertinent to federal public policy needs.

Overview

The current demographic statistics program uses cost-effective, advanced technology and methods to provide high quality, relevant, and timely information about our nation's people. This information covers a broad range of topics, including monthly employment and unemployment estimates, official estimates of income and poverty, data on health insurance coverage, data on immigrants, and data about families and children and their participation in assistance programs.

Line Item: Household surveys

Base Program

The household surveys line item includes three programs described below:

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is funded jointly by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is the nation's primary source of information on the status of the labor force. CPS not only measures how much of the labor force is employed and unemployed, but further refines the employment data with information about age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, veteran status, citizenship, and other demographic variables. Providing the broad range of demographic information gives a greater understanding of our nation's overall labor market conditions among many different population groups. The federal government uses the data for both cyclical and secular trend analyses for the official U.S. labor force programs, and to evaluate the overall performance of the economy. Academic researchers use the data to explore a variety of labor market and social science topics.

In addition to the monthly data, the March CPS is the official source of income and poverty statistics. As such, this project's primary objective is to produce accurate and timely estimates of income and poverty statistics for the United States. It also provides estimates on health insurance coverage, after-tax income, and the value of non-cash government programs. This project is leading the way in the development of new questions designed to measure the impact of welfare reform. Results of research are shared with other agencies to improve the collection and reporting of related data.

Methods Development Survey The Census Bureau is continuing its investigation into means for providing survey data faster, more accurately and at a lower cost. The Methods Development Survey (MDS) provides research strategies to test and develop alternative survey methodologies and concepts for making such improvements in demographic surveys. Improvements apply to the CPS, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and other demographic surveys, including those providing statistical measurements of crime, housing, health, consumer income, and consumer expenditures. Enhancements resulting from this research affect federal programs that allocate funding to state and local governments.

The research strategy involves consultations with external (for example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Center for Health Statistics), and internal customers, and includes research and analysis of interviewing methods, response bias, quality control procedures, questionnaire design, and documentation. The Census Bureau has evaluated telephone versus personal interviews, response differences between household members, interviewer conditioning, and use of random digit dialing. The Census Bureau is currently standardizing the production of quality profiles for all surveys, moving from DOS-based to windows-based computer assisted interviewing techniques, introducing web-based interviewing and instituting a methods panel research program.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) The SIPP is the major source of longitudinal data on the economic well-being of Americans. It provides detailed data on income, poverty, health insurance coverage, program participation and eligibility, disability, taxes, non-cash benefits, child care, dynamic labor force behavior, and general demographic characteristics, by covering a group of people for three years. These survey estimates are more reliable for special populations such as those near poverty than are other data sources. In some cases, estimates (such as for people with disabilities or about the use of child care) are not available from other national surveys that also collect economic information.

The data collected is used by policy-makers at the Office of Management and Budget, Health and Human Services, and the Department of

Agriculture to study the efficiency of federal and state transfer and service programs, such as the new state income support programs funded under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, food stamps, Medicaid, and Medicare; to estimate future program costs and coverage; and to assess the effects of welfare, tax, Social Security proposals, and other proposed policy changes. Because SIPP is longitudinal, planners can use it to determine the life events that lead some people to go on government assistance programs, and help or enable others to leave such programs.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
Increase for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

		<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Household surveys	Pos./BA	327	\$41,106	390	\$47,206	63	\$6,100
	FTE	635		740		105	

Improve Measurement of Economic Well-Being (+63 permanent positions; +105 FTE; +\$6,100,000) This initiative will transform the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) from an important component of the Nation's statistical infrastructure to the premier source of information on the economic well-being of American families.

In its current incarnation, the SIPP provides vital information on dynamic changes in household circumstances and their causes (for example, changes in health insurance coverage following job loss, the transition from welfare to a paid job, how long children go without health insurance or stay in poverty, and so forth). The Department of Health and Human Services expects to rely heavily on the SIPP, along with the Survey of Program Dynamics (derived from the SIPP), to examine the effects of the 1996 welfare reform legislation. SIPP in effect now provides a "videotape" of specific households' behavior over a three-year period.

By changing its design to support the three overlapping three-year panels necessary for time series estimates, SIPP will also provide reliable estimates of both current levels and year-to-year changes in such important economic indicators as the employment rates of the disabled population and variations in their employment experiences, the use of public versus private child care services, rates of participation in and eligibility for transfer programs and multiple program participation, poverty, household income, health insurance coverage of adults and children, and asset ownership by population subgroups. By increasing the number of households interviewed at any one time from roughly 36,000 to roughly 61,000, the initiative will in effect allow the SIPP to provide clear "snapshots" of the current behavior of the Nation's population to supplement the fuzzier "videotapes" that, by the end of a panel, are no longer entirely representative. This change will address a 1995 National Academy of Sciences recommendation that "[t]he Survey of Income and

Program Participation should become the basis of official income and poverty statistics” [C. Citro and R. Michael, Measuring Poverty: A New Approach].

This initiative links with the overall Department of Commerce mission, specifically with the Secretarial initiatives to Improve Customer Benefits and Information Flow and to improve the National Information Infrastructure. Almost all federal agencies use poverty data as an indicator and some use them for funds allocation (for example Title I education funding). This initiative will support the research conducted by the Census Bureau and other federal agencies to improve the Nation’s poverty measure by accounting for taxes, like the Earned Income Tax Credit, and noncash benefits, like food stamps, among other possible changes (see K. Short et al., Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990 to 1997, Census Bureau Current Population Reports P60-205). The initiative will also support the development of additional data on the employment characteristics of the disabled (a Labor Department priority) and the tracking of welfare participation rates (a priority of the Department of Health and Human Services).

Performance Measures:

As the experimental poverty measures are produced, as one example, we expect to see increasing use of them in public debate because they will better represent the economic situation of the low-income population than the current official statistics. After a number of years, it should be commonplace to see these numbers cited in newspapers and scholarly articles. Endorsement of a particular measure by the OMB’s Interagency Committee on Poverty Measurement will be a critical step in revision of the official measure.

Starting with the FY 2001 data, we will begin to produce a stable time series of “snapshot” estimates for other key indicators, such as the employment rate of the disabled or the health insurance coverage rates of the newly unemployed or of children. We expect to see increasing use of those indicators in public debate and possibly program administration (for example in the Children’s Health Insurance Program).

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$5,653	\$17,155	\$22,955	\$23,955	\$25,055
Budget Authority	\$6,100	\$17,500	\$23,300	\$24,300	\$25,400
Outlays	4,514	14,048	20,880	23,576	25,034
FTE	105	283			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Improve measurement of economic well-being

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	14	1	\$71,954	\$71,954
Computer Specialist	14	1	71,954	71,954
Computer Specialist	13	3	60,890	182,670
Mathematical Statistician	13	2	60,890	121,780
Survey Statistician	13	7	60,890	426,230
Survey Statistician	12	8	51,204	409,632
Mathematical Statistician	12	4	51,204	204,816
Computer Specialist	12	5	51,204	256,020
Survey Statistician	11	5	42,724	213,620
Statistician	11	4	42,724	170,896
Computer Specialist	11	4	42,724	170,896
Survey Statistician	9	5	35,310	176,550
Statistical Assistant	9	5	35,310	176,550
Statistical Assistant	8	2	31,968	63,936
Survey Statistician	7	5	28,866	144,330
Statistical Assistant	7	2	28,866	57,732
Total		63		2,919,566
Less lapse	25.0%	(16)		(729,892)
Total full-time permanent		47		2,189,674
2001 pay raise	3.7%			81,018
Total				2,270,692
Personnel Data				

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		47		
Other than full-time permanent		58		
Total		105		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		63		
Other than full-time permanent		77		
Total		140		

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Improve measurement of economic well-being

Object Class	2001 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$2,271
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,157
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	17
11.9 Total personnel compensation	3,445
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	758
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	211
22 Transportation of things	4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	182
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	58
24 Printing and reproduction	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	34
25.2 Other services	94
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	754
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	46
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	13
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	47
31 Equipment	447
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	\$6,100

Line Item: Population and housing analyses

Overview

The population and housing analyses program provides detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic and housing conditions of the United States and other nations. The activity contains four major components explained below:

Base Program

Population characteristics The population characteristics program produces a wide variety of population analyses and reports based on data collected by the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and other surveys. These data are used by Federal, state and local agencies in designing, implementing and evaluating programmatic activities. They are also used by a wide variety of organizations in the private sector as the official baseline estimates of various social, demographic and economic phenomena and trends for the planning and programmatic activities of those organizations for planning and evaluating public and private programs. These reports present data on race, age, sex, ethnicity, household income, family and personal income, employment and unemployment, occupation and industry, marital status, fertility, child care, poverty status, family and household living arrangements, educational attainment, characteristics of students and dropouts, voting, migration, and residence.

The Bureau prepares statistical tables and analytical texts for release on the Internet and other electronic media and for publication in the Current Population Reports series. These reports describe relevant demographic, economic and social characteristics of the U.S. population and are usually published annually.

The Bureau also produces special studies on American families, non-cash benefits, labor force transitions, use of health care services, extended measures of well-being, child support and alimony, trends in childspacing, selected characteristics of travel to work in metropolitan areas, characteristics of the older population, geographic mobility of Americans, value of education, computer use, money income and poverty status of families and persons, household money income, effect of noncash benefits and taxes on income and poverty, support for non-household members, child care, disability and health insurance coverage, immigration to the United States, and household formation and dissolution. Both the recurring and special analyses reports are used by the governmental, business and academic arenas for an array of social, economic, and demographic research, as well as for policy and program activity.

The Statistical Classification and Standards program provides essential analyses underlying the standards and classification of race and

ethnicity, metropolitan areas, and occupation. These statistics are essential for measuring the social and economic progress of the nation and for assessing the efficacy of federal, state, and local programs. The Office of Management and Budget relies on the Census Bureau for the analyses needed to monitor and improve its federal standards and classification directives. These programs insure consistency in the measurement of key social, economic and demographic concepts, thus insuring that all data systems adhering to these standards will be undertaken within the same conceptual frameworks. Over time, this reduces duplication of effort, facilitates the integration of independent outputs of the information from these data systems, and provides a common definition structure for all users of these data, both public and private.

Population Estimates and Projections This program estimates (in current time frame) and projects (into the future) the age, sex, race, and ethnic distribution of the national population and projects the population of sub-national areas. This requires monitoring administrative and vital statistics data for changes in migration, births, and deaths and incorporating them into the monthly population estimates and projecting them into the future. The current estimates are used to calibrate and stabilize federal household surveys. These estimates and projections are also used to describe the major trends and to identify any changes in direction in population growth and its age, race/ethnicity, and geographic distribution to help policy-makers respond to rapid demographic changes. The results are vital for governmental program planning as well as for business and public decision making.

Foreign Research and Analyses This program provides economic, social and demographic information on developing countries and countries in transition, such as the Newly Independent States (former USSR), China, and East European countries. This information and the analyses are used by the intelligence, defense, and U.S. business communities as well as the International Trade Administration and the Congress to assess the economic and social stability of these countries and their potential as markets. Major topics covered under this program include population estimates and projections, demographic trends, health statistics, socio- and macro-economic measures, financial accounts, and labor force. The Bureau uses its expert knowledge of the statistical systems and methods in these countries to assess and adjust data released by these countries as well as fill in gaps.

This program supports official contacts and exchanges with other countries' statistical offices. The Bureau distributes products to other countries under international agreements of cooperation and collects statistical material on their population and economy from them. The Bureau also supports maintenance of specialized international statistical resource collections. Results are released in the International Data Base (available on Internet), directly to other government agencies, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. Department of State, the Department of Agriculture and other members of the intelligence and defense communities, and to respond to congressional and executive branch inquiries. For example, a recent congressional — and Presidential — inquiry concerned the methodologies and procedures employed to estimate total world population. The Bureau also issues research reports as staff papers that are available for a fee.

Housing Statistics This program conducts the Housing Vacancy Survey which produces basic information on the current housing market.

The survey collects and provides information on vacancy rates for rental and homeowner units, and homeownership rates. The rental vacancy rate from the survey is a component of the index of leading economic indicators used by Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), National Association of Home Builders, Federal Reserve Board (FED), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of Treasury, and the Council of Economic Advisors.

We produce vacancy rates quarterly and annually for the country as a whole, for four major geographic regions, for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and for central cities and suburbs. We publish annual tables on vacancies and homeownership, including data for states and metropolitan areas on the Internet.

Both public (HUD, BEA, FED, Treasury, Council of Economic Advisors, and OMB) and private organizations use the data to evaluate housing markets and to determine the number and characteristics of available units and the level of homeownership. The White House uses the data to measure progress toward the President's goal of reaching a national homeownership rate of 67.5% by the year 2000.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Survey development and data services

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	43	\$3,605	41	\$3,454	41	\$3,899	41	\$3,899	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	41	3,485	41	3,464	41		41		0	
Total	Pos./BA	43	3,605	41	3,454	41	3,899	41	3,899	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	41	3,485	41	3,464	41		41		0	
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of the year											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	43	3,605	41	3,454	41	3,899	41	3,899	0	0

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Exhibit 12

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Survey development and data services

Goal Statement

The goals of survey development and data services are: to provide to the public basic statistical reference volumes and guides to sources of statistics; to provide reports which facilitate and encourage the widespread use of the best data for decision-making at all levels; and to identify, adapt, develop and promote new or improved methods and procedures for all Bureau surveys.

Overview

Survey development and data services consists of three programs described below:

Base Program

Each year the Census Bureau compiles and issues the Statistical Abstract of the United States. The abstract provides a comprehensive summary of industrial, social, economic, and political data. It serves as a statistical compendium and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. It includes over 1,500 tables and charts drawn from data of over 250 government, private, and international agencies. The Statistical Abstract is the principal source for annual statistics describing the social and economic structure of the United States. An extension of the Statistical Abstract program includes planning and development of selected periodic supplements, including the County and City Data Book, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book and USA Counties CD-ROM. The Statistical Abstract and all its periodic supplements are available in electronic form (Internet and CD-ROM) as well as in print.

The Bureau also publishes a Product Catalog on the Internet. This is updated daily and is a guide to all Bureau products: CD-ROMs, diskettes, tapes, maps, and publications in both printed and portable document format. It provides detail on content, periodicity and price for all products. If the product is available on the Bureau's web site, there is an appropriate link. The catalog is supplemented by the Monthly Product Announcement, which is distributed as a publication and is also available on the Internet. The Bureau also prepares and issues the Daily List which provides a daily inventory of every report, press release, data file and map issued, as well as a listing all reports transmitted to the printer with estimated release dates.

This vital program provides policy background and research information for congressional staffs, federal, state and local government officials, and private businesses and is available in educational and library settings.

This program also supports general research on problems related to the Census Bureau's data collection efforts. These problems continually occur because we are measuring an increasingly complex population and economy. The challenges encompass maintaining adequate response rates, reducing burden of response to census and survey data collection, meeting complex data needs, and improving data quality. We look for solutions using tools from three disciplines: mathematical statistics, survey methodology, and computer science and technology. Selected research topics include: disclosure limitation, compensating for nonresponse in longitudinal surveys, small area estimation, seasonal adjustment, sampling theory and survey design issues, record linkage and analytic uses of administrative lists, exploratory data analysis and graphics, editing and imputation, metadata, computer usability, automated instruments, household rostering, and ethnography.

Applied research focuses on those technologies that offer the greatest potential benefits to major statistical programs. The program provides resources to identify, adapt, test, and evaluate advanced hardware and software technologies that will improve the processing, timing, quality, and usefulness of the Census Bureau's statistical programs.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Enacted		Increase/ (Decrease) over base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	62	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	137	9,995	150		150		150		0	
Total	Pos./BA	62	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	137	9,995	150		150		150		0	
Adjustments to obligations											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring		5									
Appropriation	Pos.	62	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	0	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Children's health insurance program

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Enacted		Increase/ (Decrease) over base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	0	\$0	42	\$10,000	42	\$10,000	42	\$10,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	88		88		88		0	
Total	Pos./BA	0	0	42	10,000	42	10,000	42	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	88		88		88		0	
Adjustments to obligations											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	0	42	10,000	42	10,000	42	10,000	0	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Exhibit 12

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Goal Statement

The goal of Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) is to provide policy-makers with timely, accurate, cost effective and relevant socio-economic data and information which can be used by federal and state public policy makers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193).

Overview

The SPD program will collect data necessary to determine the impact of welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Baseline characteristics come from data already collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Base Program

The SPD program collects data from a national sample of the population with a focus on people with low incomes which makes them likely to be receiving benefits or assistance from state welfare-type programs. In particular, the survey collects information on welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells and the causes of repeat welfare spells, out-of-wedlock births, and information about the status of children. Baseline characteristics cover the 1992 to 1995 period, prior to enacting the Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996. The SPD began data collection in 1997 (collecting data for 1996) and is funded through 2002.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Activity: Children's Health Insurance Program

Goal Statement

The goal of this program is to produce statistically reliable annual state data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage.

Overview

The State Children's Health Insurance Program allocates funds to states based on the number of children without health insurance living in low-income families. Allocations are based on statistics from the March Income Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau will make improvements in the reliability of the state-level data used to estimate changes in the number of low-income children without health insurance coverage.

Base Program

This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113). The program uses adjustments to the CPS to increase the reliability of state-level estimates of the number of uninsured low-income children. The adjustments included, where appropriate, expanding the sample, collecting pertinent data in additional months, and exploring alternative methods to enhance state-level estimates by incorporating data from other sources.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 16

Object Class	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$64,841	\$67,100	\$77,480	\$82,082	4,602
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	13,630	10,939	12,745	14,024	1,279
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,399	3,741	4,056	4,100	44
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	17	17
11.9 Total personnel compensation	81,870	81,780	94,281	100,223	5,942
12.1 Civilian personnel Benefits	18,524	19,064	21,701	23,305	1,604
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	5	5	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	3,574	3,242	3,708	4,571	863
22 Transportation of things	439	388	427	439	12
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5,440	4,347	4,867	5,176	309
23.2 Rental payments to others	53	1	1	2	1
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	4,618	3,970	4,404	4,714	310
24 Printing and reproduction	627	596	668	783	115
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,492	5,315	5,757	10,062	4,305
25.2 Other services	4,220	4,213	4,878	5,324	446
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	6,111	5,422	2,031	2,852	821
25.4 Operations & maintenance of facilities	914	729	830	886	56
25.5 Research & development contracts	209	182	202	202	0
25.6 Medical Care	17	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of equipment	678	562	666	706	40
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	246	14	16	16	0
26 Supplies and materials	4,566	4,075	4,749	5,303	554
31 Equipment	6,651	6,100	7,135	9,257	2,122
32 Lands and structures	4	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	12	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	145,265	140,000	156,326	173,826	17,500
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY			156,326	173,826	17,500

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 16

	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,297	1,449	1,575	1,665	90
Other than full-time permanent	525	462	517	581	64
Total	1,822	1,911	2,092	2,246	154
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,438	1,347	1,474	1,594	120
Other than full-time permanent	947	837	894	979	85
Total	2,385	2,184	2,368	2,573	205

Personnel financed from offsetting collections

Compensable work years:

Full-time permanent	1,320	1,747	1,747	ERR
Other than full-time permanent	1,288	885	885	ERR
Total	2,608	2,632	2,632	ERR
Authorized positions:				
Full-time permanent	1,713	1,551	1,551	ERR
Other than full-time permanent	2,812	2,982	2,982	ERR
Total	4,525	4,533	4,533	ERR

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 16

Object Class	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Enacted	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$3,213	\$7,555	\$7,586	\$7,586	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,047	3,598	4,885	4,885	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	343	191	383	383	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	5,603	11,344	12,854	12,854	0
12.1 Civilian personnel Benefits	1,099	2,390	2,676	2,676	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	25	25	25	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	782	1,081	1,031	1,031	0
22 Transportation of things	56	209	209	209	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	368	534	534	534	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	65	65	65	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	310	420	320	320	0
24 Printing and reproduction	101	47	47	47	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	306	268	268	268	0
25.2 Other services	561	2,107	740	740	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	372	513	413	413	0
25.4 Operations & maintenance of facilities	60	104	104	104	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	1	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of equipment	28	75	75	75	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	54	2	2	2	0
26 Supplies and materials	148	158	133	133	0
31 Equipment	142	658	504	504	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0

33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>						
99	Subtotal, Direct Obligations	9,995	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
<hr/>						
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY				20,000	20,000	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 16

	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Enacted	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
<hr/>					
Personnel financed from direct obligations					

Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
Full-time permanent	60	119	119	119	0
Other than full-time permanent	77	119	119	119	0
<hr/>					
Total	137	238	238	238	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	62	102	102	102	0
Other than full-time permanent	139	217	337	337	0
<hr/>					
Total	201	319	439	439	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	\$16	\$123	\$123	0
Senior executive service	136	861	861	0
General schedule	10,112	75,682	80,284	\$4,602
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board/wage marine	116	814	814	0
Scientific & professional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	10,380	77,480	82,082	4,602

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	1,740	12,188	13,467	1,279
Wage board	14	102	102	0
Experts & consultants	6	44	44	0
Hourly	46	411	411	0
Subtotal	1,806	12,745	14,024	1,279
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	0	0	0
SES performance awards	0	0	0	0
Cash awards	315	4,056	4,100	44
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	315	4,056	4,100	44

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

<u>Object Class</u>	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11.8 Special personnel services payments				
Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	17	17
	<hr/>			
Subtotal	0	0	17	17
	<hr/>			
11.9 Total personnel compensation	12,501	94,281	100,223	5,942

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	\$689	\$3,240	\$3,288	\$48
Federal employees' retirement	249	5,091	5,476	385
Thrift savings plan	145	1,988	2,100	112
Federal insurance contribution act	307	4,888	5,064	176
Health insurance	1,043	5,369	6,172	803
Life insurance	24	164	180	16
Employees' compensation fund	178	933	981	48
Other	2	28	44	16
Subtotal	2,637	21,701	23,305	1,604
13 Benefits for former personnel				

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

		2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
<u>Object Class</u>					
	Severance pay	0	0	0	0
	Unemployment compensation	5	5	5	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	5	5	5	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Common carrier	94	224	224	0
	Mileage	104	779	779	0
	Per diem/actual	167	556	556	0
	Vehicular	13	68	68	0
	Other	88	2,081	2,944	863
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	466	3,708	4,571	863
22	Transportation of things	39	427	439	12

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

<u>Object Class</u>	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
[Overseas estimates]				
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	520	4,867	5,176	309
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	1	2	1

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	0	0	0
Rental of office copying equipment	\$6	\$67	\$73	\$6
Other equipment rental	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications services	178	2,173	2,337	164
Postal Service by USPS	218	1,892	2,013	121
Other	32	272	291	19
[Overseas estimates]				0
Subtotal	434	4,404	4,714	310
24 Printing and reproduction				
Publications	22	207	245	38
Public use forms	7	60	68	8
Envelopes	3	26	34	8

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
Other	40	375	436	61
[Payments to GA, WCF]	0	0	0	0
[Overseas estimates]				
Subtotal	72	668	783	115
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	158	2,049	3,599	1,550
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	178	2,327	4,049	1,722
Engineering & technical services	106	1,381	2,414	1,033
[Overseas estimates]				
Subtotal	442	5,757	10,062	4,305
25.2 Other services				
Training:	292	1,043	1,132	89
University	39	392	432	40

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
Other	253	651	700	49
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	42	439	479	40
Other non-government contracts	331	3,396	3,713	317
[Overseas estimates]		0	0	
Subtotal	665	4,878	5,324	446

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	(\$4,462)	(\$705)	(\$212)	\$493
CAMS - Shared (DOC WCF)	1071	2,736	3,064	328
Subtotal	(3,391)	2,031	2,852	821
Subtotal				
25.4 Operations & maintenance of facilities	101	830	886	56
25.5 Research & development contracts	20	202	202	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of equipment	104	666	706	40
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	2	16	16	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

		2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
<u>Object Class</u>					
26	Supplies and materials				
	Office supplies	240	2,472	2,783	311
	ADP supplies	404	1,942	2,141	199
	Other	30	335	379	44
	[Overseas estimates]				
	Subtotal	674	4,749	5,303	554
31	Equipment				
	Office machines and equipment	406	4,674	6,180	1,506
	ADP hardware	101	1,136	1,497	361
	ADP software	49	549	719	170
	Other	479	776	861	85
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1,035	7,135	9,257	2,122

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0
99 Total Obligations	16,326	156,326	173,826	17,500
Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	\$16,326	\$156,326	\$173,826	\$17,500

Department of Commerce
 Bureau of the Census
 Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
 DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 17

	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
<u>Object Class</u>				
A17 - K59				
A60 - K92				
A93 - K133				
A134 - K180				

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$173,826,000.

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. §§1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. §§1484(e), 2354, 2393; 44 U.S.C. §1343.

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §§6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and...shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International

Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. §4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary [of Commerce] shall establish the [National Trade] Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. §1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish...an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. §2354 provides that "Whenever the [International Trade] Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary [of Commerce] of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. §2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

44 U.S.C. §1343 provides that "In addition to the usual number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, twelve

thousand copies shall be printed: three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House of Representatives, and three thousand for distribution by the Secretary of Commerce."

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and Expenses
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 1999 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$2,338	\$1,891	\$3,580
Studies, analysis and evaluations	2,597	2,150	4,070
Engineering and technical services	1,556	1,274	2,412
 TOTAL	 6,491	 5,315	 10,062

The principal uses of advisory and assistance services in the salaries and expenses appropriation are to make the data collected by the Census Bureau more useful to the user community.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page
No.

		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	Appropriation Available, 2000	4,374	\$4,613,282	99,843	\$4,651,558
	less: obligations from prior years	0	0	0	(40,000)
	less: unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	(1,776)
CEN-97	plus: 2001 Adjustments to base	(6)	7,511	(9)	7,511
	less: Planned Decennial changes in periodic censuses	0	(4,050,164)	(92,424)	(4,046,664)
	less: Prior year recoveries	0	(28,000)	0	0
	2001 Base Request	4,368	542,629	7,410	570,629
	less (or plus): 2001 Program Changes	(38)	2,750	2	2,750
	2001 Estimate	4,330	\$545,379	7,412	\$573,379

Comparison by activity/ subactivity with subtotals by activity:			1999		2000		2001		2001		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
			Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate			
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-105	Economic statistics programs: Economic census	Pos./BA	232	\$50,546	391	\$46,444	391	\$49,475	353	\$42,846	(38)	(\$6,629)
		FTE/Obl.	480	53,307	520	46,444	520	49,475	477	42,846	(43)	(6,629)
CEN-115	Census of governments	Pos./BA	24	3,735	24	3,735	24	3,976	24	3,082	0	(894)
		FTE/Obl.	36	3,792	36	3,735	36	3,976	36	3,082	0	(894)
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	256	54,281	415	50,179	415	53,451	377	45,928	(38)	(7,523)
		FTE/Obl.	516	57,099	556	50,179	556	53,451	513	45,928	(43)	(7,523)
CEN-123	Demographic statistics programs: Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	28	5,260	43	5,260	43	5,583	43	5,583	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	46	5,364	64	5,260	64	5,583	64	5,583	0	0
CEN-127	Decennial census	Pos./BA	1,820	1,078,612	3,474	4,467,462	3,473	392,798	3,473	392,798	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	14,886	1,083,950	98,460	4,509,238	6,112	420,798	6,112	420,798	0	0
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	1,848	1,083,872	3,517	4,472,722	3,516	398,381	3,516	398,381	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	14,932	1,089,314	98,524	4,514,498	6,176	426,381	6,176	426,381	0	0

Comparison by activity/
subactivity with subtotals
by activity:

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount

CEN-137	Continuous measurement	Pos./BA	127	20,000	127	20,000	122	21,615	122	25,000	0	3,385
		FTE/Obl.	244	20,159	244	20,000	159	21,615	204	25,000	45	3,385
CEN-145	Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	26	4,478	46	4,478	46	4,769	46	8,457	0	3,688
		FTE/Obl.	43	5,491	53	4,478	53	4,769	53	8,457	0	3,688
CEN-153	Electronic information collection	Pos./BA	27	7,457	34	6,000	34	6,000	34	6,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	43	8,077	36	6,000	36	6,000	36	6,000	0	0
CEN-157	Geographic Support	Pos./BA	103	41,742	235	33,406	235	35,108	235	35,108	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	282	41,746	430	33,406	430	35,108	430	35,108	0	0
CEN-161	Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	22,748	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	0	25,299	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0
CEN-165	Suitland Federal Center	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200
	Office Space Renovation/Construction	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200

TOTALS	Pos./BA	2,387	1,234,578	4,374	4,609,782	4,368	542,629	4,330	545,379	(38)	2,750
	FTE/Obl.	16,060	1,247,185	99,843	4,651,558	7,410	570,629	7,412	573,379	2	2,750

Adjustments for:

Recoveries	0	(4,179)	0	(40,000)	0	(28,000)	0	(28,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(10,204)	0	(1,776)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	1,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Financing from transfers:

Transfer from other accounts (P.L. 105-277)		(10,900)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts (P.L. 105-277)	0	4,000	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appropriation	Pos	2,387	\$1,227,678	4,374	\$4,613,282	4,368	\$542,629	4,330	\$545,379	(38)	\$2,750
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Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$1,247,185	\$4,651,558	\$570,629	\$573,379	\$2,750
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust funds	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfederal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Net of Recoveries/Transfer	(4,179)	(40,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(10,204)	(1,776)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,776	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance lapsing	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	1,234,578	4,609,782	542,629	545,379	2,750
Financing from transfers:					
Transfers from other accounts	(10,900)				
Transfers to other	4,000	3,500			
Recission					
Appropriation	1,227,678	4,613,282	542,629	545,379	2,750

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 8

	FTE	Amount
Transfers:		
Transfer International Trade Data System to S&E Adjustment	(9)	(\$1,432)
Financing:		
Planned Decennial changes in periodic censuses		(4,050,164)
Other Changes:		
2000 Pay raise		876
2001 Pay raise		2,008
Within-grade step increase		4,875
One less compensable day		(277)
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		200
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		(252)
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)		(71)
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)		(134)
Health insurance		459
Employee's Compensation Fund		154
Travel:		
Common Carrier/Travel Management		12
Per diem		26
Rent payments to GSA		83
Printing and reproduction		33
Executive development & leadership training		115
General Pricing Level Adjustment:		
Transportation of things		3
Communications and utilities		16
Other services		520
Supplies and materials		51
Equipment		246
Subtotal, other changes	0	8,943
Total, adjustments to base	(9)	(4,042,653)

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 9

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Transfer:</u>		
Transfer International Trade Data System to S&E from PCP.....	(9)	(\$1,432)
<u>Financing:</u>		
Planned Decennial changes in periodic censuses	0	(4,050,164)
<u>Pay raise</u>	0	2,884

Full-year cost of 2000 pay increase and related costs:

A pay raise of 4.8% is assumed to be effective on January 1, 2000.

Total cost in FY 2001 of the FY 2000 pay increase.	2,408,000
Less amount funded in FY 2000.....	<u>(1,532,364)</u>
Adjustment for 2000 pay raise.....	875,636

2001 pay increase and related costs:

A general pay raise of 3.7% is assumed to be effective January 1, 2001.

Total cost in FY 2001 of the FY 2001 pay increase.....	2,008,000
Less amount absorbed in 2001	<u>0</u>
Total, adjustment for 2001 payraise.....	2,008,000

FTE Amount

<u>Within-grade step increase</u>	0	\$4,875
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An increase of \$4,875,871 is required to cover the cost of within-grade step increases. This estimate reflects the net cost of step increases which will be earned in 2001.

Estimated number of within-grade step increases.....	5,808
Step increases not earned due to turnover (9.0% x 5,808).....	523
Average step above step 1 per separation.....	3
Average cost per within-grade increase.....	984
Gross cost of scheduled step increases (\$984 x 5,808).....	5,715,072
Less savings due to separations (\$984 x 523 x 3).....	<u>(1,543,896)</u>
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....	4,171,176
Benefits.....	<u>703,695</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	4,875,871

<u>One less compensable day</u>	0	(277)
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The decreased cost of one less compensable day in FY 2001 compared to FY 2000 is calculated by dividing the FY 2000 estimated personnel compensation (\$61,887,000) and benefits (\$10,295,000) by 261 days. The cost decrease of one compensable day is \$276,559.

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	200
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The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will increase from 36.8% in 2000 to 40.6% in 2001. The agency contribution rate will remain 8.51% in 2001. This will result in an increase of \$200,130.

Regular employees:	
2001 \$61,887,000 x .406 x .0851.....	2,138,233
2000 \$61,887,000 x .368 x .0851.....	<u>1,938,103</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	200,130

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	(\$252)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will decrease from 63.2% in 2000 to 59.4% in 2001. The agency contribution rate will remain 10.7% in 2001. This will result in an decrease of \$251,632.

Regular employees:

2001 \$61,887,000 x .594 x .107.....	3,933,414
2000 \$61,887,000 x .632 x .107.....	<u>4,185,046</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(251,632)

<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	(71)
--	---	------

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will remain 3.0% in 2001 but FERS participation rates will decrease from 63.2% to 59.4% in 2001. This will result in a net decrease of \$70,552.

Regular employees:

2001 \$61,887,000 x .594 x .030.....	1,102,826
2000 \$61,887,000 x .632 x .030.....	<u>1,173,378</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(70,552)

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u>	0	(\$134)

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS decreases, the cost of OASDI contributions will decrease. The maximum salary subject to OASDI tax will rise from \$73,275 in 2000 to \$78,450 in 2001. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in 2001.

Regular employees:

2001 \$61,887,000 x .594 x .985 x .062.....	2,244,987
2000 \$61,887,000 x .632 x .980 x .062.....	<u>2,376,481</u>
Subtotal.....	(131,494)

Other salaries:

2001 \$1,090,000 x .594 x .985 x .062.....	39,540
2000 \$1,090,000 x .632 x .980 x .062.....	<u>41,856</u>
Subtotal.....	(2,316)

Total, adjustment-to-base..... (133,810)

<u>Health insurance</u>	0	459
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Effective January 1999, the bureau's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums will increase by 11.8%. Applied against the 2000 estimate of \$3,893,000 the increase will be \$459,374.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Employees Compensation Fund</u>	0	\$154

The Employees Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 1999 is \$154,033 higher than the

bill ending June 30, 1998. The charges will be reimbursed to the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §8147.

<u>Common Carrier</u>	0	12
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An additional \$12,000 is requested to cover the cost of purchasing airline tickets in contracting with a travel agency under the new method.

<u>Per diem increase</u>	0	26
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Effective January 1, 1999, the General Services Administration raised per diem rates. This results in an increase of 7.1%. This percentage was applied to the 2000 estimate of \$373,000 to arrive at an increase of \$26,483.

<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	83
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GSA rates are projected to increase 2.1% over the 2000 cost of \$3,973,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$83,433.

<u>GPO printing</u>	0	33
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GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 3.3%. This percentage was applied to the 2000 estimate of \$996,000 to arrive at an increase of \$32,868.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Executive Development and Leadership Training</u>	0	\$115

Consistent with the Department’s SES 2000 plan, an increase of \$5,000 for each currently on board SES position is required.

<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	836
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This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.5% for FY 2001 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to the following sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments-to-base: transportation of things \$2,655; communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage) \$15,960; other services \$520,455, supplies and materials \$50,715; and equipment \$246,225.

Total, adjustments to base.....	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(4,042,653)</u>
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Department of Commerce
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
<u>Line Item</u>		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	24	\$6,558	33	\$4,773	33	\$5,084	30	\$4,456	(3)	(\$628)
	FTE/Obl.	38	7,159	33	4,773	33	5,084	30	4,456	(3)	(628)
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	5	702	0	0	0	0	157	18,323	157	18,323
	FTE/Obl.	7	658	0	0	0	0	188	18,323	188	18,323
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	17	1,843	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	28	998	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	125	31,510	134	19,653	134	20,935	133	18,149	(1)	(2,786)
	FTE/Obl.	297	33,169	236	19,653	236	20,935	216	18,149	(20)	(2,786)
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	61	9,933	224	22,018	224	23,456	33	1,918	(191)	(21,538)
	FTE/Obl.	110	11,323	251	22,018	251	23,456	43	1,918	(208)	(21,538)
Total	Pos./BA	232	50,546	391	46,444	391	49,475	353	42,846	(38)	(6,629)
	FTE/Obl.	480	53,307	520	46,444	520	49,475	477	42,846	(43)	(6,629)
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			(50)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(2,721)								
Unobligated balance, end of year			10								
Appropriation	Pos.	232	50,546	391	46,444	391	49,475	353	42,846	(38)	(6,629)

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Exhibit 12

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

Goal Statement

The goal of the economic census is to provide the nation with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy. Its aim is to establish the statistical foundation for economic analyses by government and business. In doing so, the economic census directly supports the Department's mission to ensure and enhance economic opportunity for all Americans by working in partnership with businesses, communities, and workers.

Overview

Title 13 U.S.C. §131 requires the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses every five years, covering the years ending in 2 and 7. The 2002 Economic Census will collect data on over 21 million establishments. The Census Bureau minimizes respondent burden by sending questionnaires to fewer than 25 percent of these establishments. Administrative records are used to obtain information from the remaining establishments, which include smaller businesses. In the 2002 Economic Census, all business will be offered the opportunity to report electronically.

The economic census also includes several related programs that provide statistics on transportation characteristics and information on the economic characteristics of companies operating in multiple locations. Historically the economic census has included the census of the outlying areas (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and Northern Mariana Islands) and surveys of businesses owned by women and minorities. The results of the census are summarized and presented for various classifications such as kind-of business, geographic locations at various levels of aggregation, sales size, employment size, legal form of organization, and degree of specialization.

The 1997 Economic Census consists of eight core program components and four related data collections. The core components are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector, provide comprehensive and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. non-farm economy, and are the cornerstone of our Nation's economic statistics programs. The related data collections are more

specialized and provide supplementary information on businesses owned by minorities, supplementary information on expenditures and expenses for non-goods producing businesses, detailed information on trucking characteristics, and periodic census information on the economies of Puerto Rico and the outlying territories.

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and business. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures such as the Gross Domestic Product, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses that provide important information about market sectors such as manufacturing. The national accounts and practically all major government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Statistics and analyses produced by BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Federal Reserve, Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are dependent on the economic census results. In forecasting and planning, census results are especially useful in analyzing the domestic product in terms of the elements which determine its size and composition. The economic census makes this possible by providing weights and benchmarks for indexes of industrial production, productivity and prices. The census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and for many data series at other federal agencies. Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, research groups, educational institutions and unions use data from the census for the purpose of planning expansion programs, selecting locations for new establishments, forecasting sales trends, determining market potential, forecasting sales and advertising performance, and performing other analyses. The information is also used to revise the North American Industrial Classification System and to update the Standard Statistical Establishment List.

Economic Censuses Program Components (dollars in millions)

	FY 2000	FY 2001
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Core Programs</u>		

Retail Trade	\$ 9.6	\$7.6
Services	7.7	8.1
Manufactures	7.2	7.5
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.1	4.5
Construction	2.3	2.4
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1.5	1.6
Minerals	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal	\$38.0	\$37.5

Related Programs

Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises	5.2	2.4
Truck Inventory and Use Program	1.6	1.2
Census of Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas	1.0	1.0
Business Expenditure Survey	<u>.6</u>	<u>.7</u>
Subtotal	\$8.4	\$5.3

TOTAL, Budget Authority	\$46.4	\$42.8
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Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses & Programs
Decrease for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

		<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Economic census	Pos./BA	391	\$49,475	353	\$42,846	(38)	(\$6,629)
	FTE/Obl.	520	49,475	477	42,846	(43)	(6,629)

Economic census (-38 permanent positions; -43 FTE; -\$6,629,000). Fiscal Year 2001 is the second year in the six year 2002 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2001 is planning the 2002 Economic Census.

Specific activities include extensive communication with business and government regarding the content of the 2002 Economic Census. Each of the program components and the associated content will be carefully reviewed and proposed changes will be developed in close cooperation with key data providers and data users. Initial design for over 500 forms will be completed and cleared with thousands of trade associations. Work also will begin on developing census processing systems including a much expanded electronic data collection capability.

Direction (\$4,456,000, -\$628,000 from FY 2001 base). Direction includes planning and support activities required to conduct the census. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. In FY 2001, the focus will be on developing a design plan, a list of key activities and associated time schedule covering census content, collection, and initial processing operations.

Content Determination/Design (\$18,323,000, +\$18,323,000). Activities include a review of census program components and content with business and government analysts, data providers, and other data users as well as the design and printing of more than 500 industry specific report forms. In FY 2001, we will develop the 2002 Economic Census content in close cooperation with data providers and data users. We will develop a system making it possible for companies to report using a variety of different reporting techniques. In addition, expanding content to cover e-business will be a major effort.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$0, +\$0). Includes all activities associated with assembling and preparing the census mail list of over 21 million business locations. Specific activities include program specifications, procurement and processing of administrative records, programming support, and labeling and assembly of mailing packages. Postage costs also are included in this line item. No funds are allocated to this activity in FY 2001.

Collection and Processing (\$18,149,000, -\$2,786,000). Includes all collection and processing operations conducted at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center, such as check-in of report forms, data capture, customer support associated with handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence, re-mailing of forms and telephone follow ups of delinquent reporters or businesses, computer edits of reported data, and the correction of erroneous and/or inconsistent data. This line item also includes the development, testing, and maintenance of processing systems and computer programs that support data collection and processing. In FY 2001, activities will focus on the design of overall processing systems and related computer programs needed for data collection and forms processing. We also will begin procuring the necessary hardware and equipment needed to support 2002 census processing operations in the National Processing Center.

Publication and Dissemination (\$1,918,000, -\$21,538,000). Includes all operations related to the final review of census data, the development of census products, and the dissemination of census results. Over 1100 census products will be developed and delivered in various electronic media. Products will profile industries, geographic areas, and special subjects. In FY 2001, the resources associated with this line item decrease significantly, reflecting the completion of 1997 Economic Census product dissemination and the shift to initial design of 2002 Economic Census products.

Performance Measures:

Outputs:

- ! Content decisions are finalized after extensive discussions with trade associations and key federal agencies.
- ! Over 300 of the over 500 individual economic census report forms are designed.

Outcomes:

- ! Improved public perception and cooperation,
- ! Increased data relevance,
- ! Reduced reporting burden.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$40,848	\$47,175	\$79,582	\$57,752	\$45,676
Budget Authority	\$42,846	\$48,930	\$84,852	\$59,907	\$49,122
Outlays	41,279	47,652	77,308	65,145	51,387
FTE	477	507			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Economic census

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	GS-13	(1)	69,008	(69,008)
Survey Statistician	GS-12	(17)	52,911	(899,487)
Survey Statistician	GS-09	(8)	35,310	(282,480)
Computer Specialist	GS-07	(9)	28,866	(259,794)
Office Automation Clerk	GS-05	(3)	26,410	(79,230)
Subtotal		(38)		(1,589,999)

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	(35)
Other than full-time permanent	(8)

Total	(43)
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Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	(38)
Other than full-time permanent	0

Total	(38)
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Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

Object Class	2001 Estimate
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	(\$1,590)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	(128)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	(1,718)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	(598)
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(57)
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(49)
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	(129)
24 Printing and reproduction	(29)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(709)
25.2 Other services	(428)
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(971)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	(18)
25.5 Research and development of persons	(304)
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	(120)

31	Equipment	(1,499)
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
		<hr/>
99	Total obligations	(\$6,629)

	Fy 2001 Base	FY 2001 Sec Sub estimate	Exhibit 15
Economic Censuses ...(310/311)	46,444	44,439	(2,005)
11.1 Full-time permanent....	21,672	19,687	(1,985)
Senior exec service.	258	265	7
General schedule....	21,227	19,161	(2,066)
Wage board.....	187	261	74
Consultants & Experts	0	0	0
11.3 Oth than full-time perm	3,276	4,160	884
General schedule....	3,244	4,146	902
Wage board.....	23	14	(9)
Experts & consult...	9	0	(9)
Hourly.....	0	0	0
11.5 Other pers comp.....	487	443	(44)
Overtime.....	0	0	0
"3" SES perform awards	0	0	0
91% Cash awards	487	443	(44)
N/A Merit pay awards	0	0	0
9% Other	0	0	0
11.8 Spec pers svcs pmts....	0	0	0
Foreign svc off.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
12.1 Civil pers benefits....	6,164	5,795	(369)
CSRS.....	591	611	20
FERS.....	1,628	1,666	38
Thrift.....	505	501	(4)
FICA.....	1,336	1,019	(317)
Health.....	1,722	1,680	(42)
Life.....	50	48	(2)
Empl comp.....	293	266	(27)
CSRS Disability	35	0	(35)
Other.....	4	4	0

13.0	Benefits former pers...	121	125	4
	Severance pay.....	0	0	0
	Unemploy comp.....	121	125	4
	Other.....	0	0	0
21.0	Travel & trans of pers.	721	661	(60)
	Common carrier.....	181	182	1
	Mileage.....	10	11	1
	Per diem/actual.....	194	193	(1)
	Vehicular.....	20	20	0
	Other.....	316	255	(61)
22.0	Transp of things.....	33	35	2
23.1	Rental pymts to GSA....	1,573	1,525	(48)
23.2	Rental pymts to other..	0	0	0
23.3	Comm, util, misc.....	983	854	(129)
	Rent of ADP.....	0	0	0
	Rent of office copy equip..	24	18	(6)
N/A	Oth equip rent.....	0	0	0
	Telecom services	279	269	(10)
N/A	Postal - USPS.....	0	0	0
	Other.....	155	94	(61)
		525	473	(52)
24.0	Print and reproduction.	637	609	(28)
	Publications.....	547	534	(13)
97%	Public use forms....	14	11	(3)
3%	Envelopes.....	1	0	(1)
	Other.....	75	64	(11)
25.1	Advisory & assist. services	2,347	2,667	320
	Mgmt. & Prof. Supp Svcs.	410	465	55
	Studies, analyses, & eval.	1,344	1,527	183
	Eng. & Tech. Svcs.	593	675	82
25.2	Other services.....	1,355	1,877	522
	Training.....	898	707	(191)

7%	University.....	70	54	(16)
93%	Other.....	828	653	(175)
	GSA reimb services	0	0	0
N/A	ADP svcs.....	0	0	0
N/A	Tele svcs.....	0	0	0
	Other Non-gov't.....	457	1,170	713
N/A	Other	0	0	0
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts	2,200	2,125	(75)
25.4	Oper. & maint. of facilities	295	277	(18)
25.5	R&D contracts	300	0	(300)
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0
25.7	Oper. & maint. of equipment	87	94	7
25.8	Subsist. support of persons	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies & materials...	747	630	(117)
	Office supplies.....	401	367	(34)
	ADP supplies.....	330	240	(90)
	Other.....	16	23	7
31.0	Equipment.....	3,446	2,875	(571)
	Off mach & equip....	411	312	(99)
	ADP hardware.....	2,743	2,279	(464)
	ADP software.....	71	82	11
	Other.....	221	202	(19)
			0	0
	Other	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Census of governments

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
<u>Line Item</u>		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	2	\$735	2	\$406	2	\$436	2	\$436	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	3	618	3	406	3	436	3	436	0	0
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	0	0	10	1,256	10	1,365	10	606	0	(759)
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	14	1,256	14	1,365	14	606	0	(759)
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	2	186	5	489	5	524	5	524	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	2	270	5	489	5	524	5	524	0	0
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	15	1,810	6	1,448	6	1,508	6	1,373	0	(135)
	FTE/Obl.	22	2,147	12	1,448	12	1,508	12	1,373	0	(135)
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	5	1,004	1	136	1	143	1	143	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	9	757	2	136	2	143	2	143	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	24	3,735	24	3,735	24	3,976	24	3,082	0	(894)
	FTE/Obl.	36	3,792	36	3,735	36	3,976	36	3,082	0	(894)
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			(50)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(48)								
Unobligated balance, end of year			41								
Appropriation	Pos.	24	\$3,735	24	\$3,735	24	\$3,976	24	\$3,082	0	(\$894)

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Justification of Program and Performance*

Exhibit 12

Activity: Economic statistics program

Subactivity: Census of governments

Goal statement

The goal of the census of governments is to provide authoritative benchmark figures in the areas of public finance and public employment; local government organization, powers and activities, and State and local fiscal relationships; and property tax administration and related subjects. The census is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of State and local governments.

Overview

Title 13 U.S.C. §161 requires the census of governments every five years. Title 13 states, “each census shall include, but not be limited to, data on taxes and tax valuations, governmental receipts, expenditures, indebtedness, and employees of states, counties, cities and other governmental units.” The 2002 Census of Governments will be the tenth since the series’ inception in 1957. The 2002 universe will include about 90,000 independent local governments and many thousands more subordinate agencies. This complex and ever changing universe is a major economic force, totaling about 11 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 13 percent of the civilian labor force population.

The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to the Congress and federal agencies, such as the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, and Education, in planning and evaluating programs involving intergovernmental relationships. The census contributes an important element for constructing composite national economic measures such as: the GDP quantifying economic output; the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ input-output tables that measure market sectors; and the Federal Reserve Board’s Flow of Funds Accounts that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy.

The census of governments' findings supply vital analytical tools for a wide variety of data users. Among the most prominent are State and local government officials, public interest groups, private industry, economic research agencies, educational organizations and the media. These groups use the information to: compare financing, employment levels, employee pay, and operations among specific governments; develop relative measures of revenue extraction -- especially taxation -- and the cost for delivery of services among geographic areas; research market opportunities for sales to governments; analyze the relative advantages and risks of owning government securities; develop economic research looking at the relationship of government to the rest of society; and describe the nature, scale and trend of governmental activities in the United States.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Decrease for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Exhibit 13

*Activity: Economic statistics program
Subactivity: Census of governments*

	<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	24	\$3,976	24	\$3,082	(0)	(\$894)
FTE/Obl.	36	3,976	36	3,082	(0)	(894)

Census of governments (-0 permanent position; -0 FTE; -\$894,000). Fiscal year 2001 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. The staff's activities will emphasize: preparing for and starting data collection; developing and testing data analyses; charting organizational changes and designing appropriate universe files; and initiating work on data dissemination.

Direction (\$436,000, -\$0 from FY 2001 base). Includes overall planning and support activities required to conduct the censuses. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection and dissemination operations. The work in FY 2001 will focus on development of an overall design plan, a list of key activities and associated time schedule covering census content, collection, processing and dissemination.

Content Determination/Design (\$606,000, -\$759,000). Activities include the review and assessment of the data content for each component survey/program and the coordination of these data needs with data providers and data users. This also includes the preparation of appropriate clearance packages for submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the preparation of data collection questionnaires. The FY 2001 activities include development and design of employment, finance, and organization survey report forms and the clearance of forms with governmental units and the OMB.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$524,000, -\$0). Includes all activities associated with the preparation and maintenance of the master directory file of state and local government units and agencies/institutions. This is necessary for conducting the multiple surveys and programs that constitute the census of governments as well as maintaining information essential for conducting sample surveys. Among these activities are legal research to identify and classify new and reorganized government units and the preparation of pre-lists for review and comment by experts in each state. Included are planning and oversight responsibilities for gathering essential characteristics data for each of the nearly 90,000 local governments. The government organization information is the public sector survey component comparable to the Standard Statistical Establishment List for the private sector. In FY 2001, we will continue work on redesigning and updating the Governments Integrated Directory to accommodate plans for the different surveys that comprise the census of governments.

Collection and Processing (\$1,373,000, -\$135,000). Includes all data collection and processing operations for each of the census of governments surveys and programs. These include traditional mail canvass survey operations, field enumeration activities, and electronic reporting methodologies. Specific operations include initial and follow up requests for data; receipt and control of information provided by respondents; data entry; data editing, review and correction; and analysis of data records and files. In FY 2001, we will continue designing software for collection, data entry and editing for the three different phases of the census. We will continue negotiating with state data providers about the format, content and delivery of the census of governments's data. We will continue working with state and federal officials to identify secondary sources of this information. Where applicable we will test the feasibility of using these secondary data sources.

Publication and Dissemination (\$143,000, -\$0). This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for public release, tabulation and publication (electronic and hard copy) of census findings and dissemination of information to data users. Activities during FY 2001 will include coordination and initial planning of 2002 Census of Governments products.

Performance Measures

Outputs:

- < Completion of detailed plan for the 2002 Census of Governments.
- < Submission of OMB forms clearance packages for both the Organization and Employment phases of the census.
- < Preliminary processing designs for the Organization and Employment phases of the census.
- < Alpha tests of collection, data editing and collection software.
- < Preliminary agreements with state government data providers of local government data.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$3,057	\$5,407	\$5,553	\$4,906	\$4,305
Budget Authority	\$3,082	\$5,643	\$5,787	\$5,191	\$4,537
Outlays		5,235	5,757	5,316	4,674
FTE	36	52			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Census of governments

Object Class	2001 Estimate
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(15)
22 Transportation of things	(2)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(56)
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	(19)
24 Printing and reproduction	(6)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(25)
25.2 Other services	(258)
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(420)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	(13)
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(5)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	(30)
31 Equipment	(45)
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	(\$894)

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	28	\$5,260	43	\$5,260	43	\$5,583	43	\$5,583	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	46	5,364	64	5,260	64	5,583	64	5,583	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	28	5,260	43	5,260	43	5,583	43	5,583	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	46	5,364	64	5,260	64	5,583	64	5,583	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations			(50)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(89)								
Unobligated balance, end of year			35								
Appropriation	Pos.	28	5,260	43	5,260	43	5,583	43	5,583	0	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Exhibit 12

Activity: Demographic statistics programs

Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Goal Statement

The intercensal demographic estimates program provides annual population estimates for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns that are used to allocate nearly \$200 billion of federal funds, for program planning and administration, and as denominators for federal time-series data.

Overview

Title 13, section 181, requires the Census Bureau to produce annual data on total population and population characteristics for the nation, states, counties and local units of government with a population of 50,000 or more. The law also requires the Census Bureau to produce biennial estimates of total population for all local units of general purpose government. The public law specifies the use of such estimates by Federal agencies in the administration of Federal program benefits to state, county and local units of government when the population is used to determine the amount of benefits. The intercensal demographic estimates program provides updated population estimates data to many Federal programs such as HHS's Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) and Social Service Block Grant Program; HUD's Community Development Block Grant Program; and the Department of Labor's Employment and training Assistance - Dislocated Worker Program. Nearly \$200 billion is distributed to states and other areas based in some part on intercensal estimates. The population data in these formulas requires the development and use of current data from administrative records and other sources.

Beyond use in the distribution of Federal funds, the estimates for the geographic distribution of population provide the data needed to make decisions related to state and local government services, planning of utility services, redefining metropolitan areas, and locating retail outlets and manufacturing establishments. The estimates also serve as the denominators for Federal time-series that are produced on a per capita basis such as per capita income, births per capita, and cancer incidence rates per capita.

The Census Bureau evaluates the estimates methodology in light of census results and revises estimation methods accordingly. We prepare and send population estimates and migration data to the appropriate Federal agencies for their use.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: Decennial census

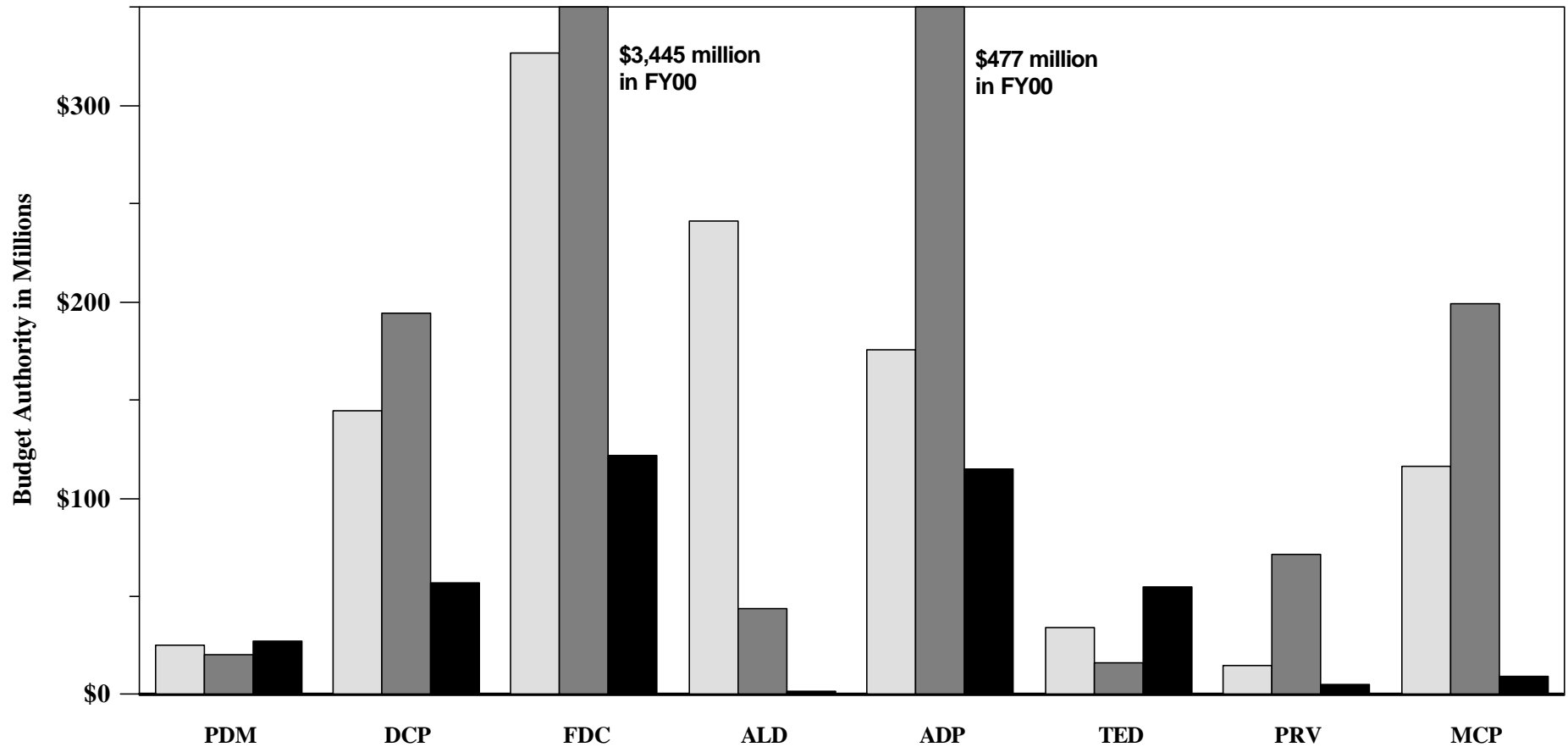
		1999 Actual (1)		2000 Enacted (2)		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/(Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Program Development and Management	Pos./BA	199	\$25,242	211	\$20,240	201	\$27,455	201	\$27,455	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	150	24,608	241	22,016	202	28,560	202	28,560	0	0
Data, Content and Products	Pos./BA	112	144,806	132	194,623	173	57,096	173	57,096	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	149	120,505	167	194,623	173	61,302	173	61,302	0	0
Field Data Collection and Support Systems	Pos./BA	421	326,576	1,574	3,444,661	1,319	122,000	1,319	122,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	4,169	324,761	93,779	3,484,661	1,980	134,263	1,980	134,263	0	0
Address List Development	Pos./BA	235	241,535	477	43,663	37	1,500	37	1,500	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	8,484	294,122	827	43,663	35	1,557	35	1,557	0	0
Automated Data Processing & Telecommunications Support	Pos./BA	225	175,805	586	477,379	1,538	115,038	1,538	115,038	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	298	151,730	1,234	477,379	2,671	122,679	2,671	122,679	0	0
Testing, Evaluations and Dress Rehearsal	Pos./BA	381	33,930	198	15,988	117	55,000	117	55,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	595	30,738	314	15,988	963	57,338	963	57,338	0	0
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Pacific Areas	Pos./BA	110	14,698	83	71,416	36	5,512	36	5,512	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	297	10,792	1,204	71,416	36	5,594	36	5,594	0	0
Marketing, Communications and Partnership	Pos./BA	137	116,020	213	199,492	52	9,197	52	9,197	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	744	126,694	694	199,492	52	9,505	52	9,505	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	1,820	\$1,078,612	3,474	\$4,467,462	3,473	\$392,798	3,473	\$392,798	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	14,886	\$1,083,950	98,460	\$4,509,238	6,112	\$420,798	6,112	\$420,798	0	\$0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries		0	(2,968)	0	(40,000)	0	(28,000)	0	(28,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		0	(3,798)	0	(1,776)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts		0	(10,900)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts		0	4,000		3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation	Pos./BA	1,820	\$1,071,712	3,474	\$4,470,962	3,473	\$392,798	3,473	\$392,798	0	\$0

(1) This funding includes supplemental appropriations of \$44.9 million made available by Title III, Chapt 4 million transfer from the Census Bureau to the Government Printing Office for Census Monitoring Board expenses as authorized by Section 210 of PL 105-119 and \$10.9 million for Y2K provided through PL 105-277.

(2) This funding level also reflects the \$3.5 million transfer from the Census Bureau to the Government Printing Office for Census Monitoring Board expenses as authorized by Section 210 of PL 105-119.

Decennial Census

Yearly Comparison by Frameworks



■ FY 1999
 ■ FY 2000
 ■ FY 2001

Frameworks

PDM: Program Development & Management
 DCP: Data, Content & Products
 FDC: Field Data Collection & Support Systems
 ALD: Address List Development

ADP: Automated Data Processing & Telecomm Support
 TED: Testing, Evaluations & Dress Rehearsal
 PRV: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands & Pacific Areas
 MCP: Marketing, Communications & Partnerships

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: Decennial census

Goal Statement

The goal of the decennial census is to provide comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States and its Territories, including population information used to apportion the seats in the Congress and define the districts that each member will represent. The provision of these data is mandated in the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Code; they also are required by Federal agencies to implement legally mandated programs.

Base Program

Explanation and Justification:

As we enter fiscal year 2001, the Bureau of the Census will be winding down the huge, labor-intensive field data collection operations for Census 2000. The vast majority of enumeration activities, including non-response follow-up, will have been completed and hundreds of thousands of temporary employees will no longer be employed by the Bureau. However, as in past censuses the downsizing of the workforce will require significant effort to resolve equal employment opportunity (EEO) and other personnel issues. The Local Census Offices will have completed data collection activities and will be in the final stages of close out. Data capture activities will be nearing completion and we plan to have the three contracted Data Capture Centers (DCCs) closed by the end of the first quarter of FY 2001. We will be continuing with the clerical coding of long form, write-in data at the National Processing Center.

While the budgetary needs of the Bureau decrease significantly, it is vital that full funding be provided in FY 2001 to enable the Bureau to close down the field operations in an orderly manner. Although the most costly Census 2000 activities will have been completed, Census 2000 will not be complete. We still need to process, tabulate and disseminate the Census 2000 results for reapportionment, redistricting and allocation of federal funds in a timely fashion.

Specifically, the major activities include:

- < complete the intensive coverage improvement operations;
- < close any remaining field and contracted data capture centers as well as shut down the large field operations;
- < compile and deliver state-level population counts to the President by December 31, 2000; these counts will be used to apportion congressional seats;
- < complete the last phases of the field work for the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey;
- < process, tabulate and disseminate census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts, distribution of Federal monies, and many other purposes;
- < archive the data;
- < conduct extensive evaluations and documentation of the Census 2000 operations and systems performance; and
- < respond to concerns from State, local, and tribal governments regarding the accuracy of the census counts.

Program Development and Management (202 FTE; \$27,455,000): The increased funding needs in FY 2001 reflect the continuation of many Census 2000 activities, and the associated management support. Census 2000 will not yet be complete. The funding requested will allow the Census Bureau to maintain the ongoing headquarters management, administrative, integration and reporting requirements for the final phases of Census 2000. Census 2000 remains a large and complex program requiring extensive headquarters management capacity to bring Census 2000 to a successful conclusion. The funding increase reflects headquarters litigation support activities which we anticipate will be required when entities challenge either or both the unadjusted and adjusted numbers produced by Census 2000. The funds are also necessary for the increased costs to manage employee complaints and litigation. Experience with past censuses indicates that this will be a significant component of closeout activities. These requirements increased as a result of hiring a greater number of temporary staff than originally planned.

Data Content and Products (173 FTE; \$57,096,000): In FY 2001, the focus of this framework will shift to tabulating and disseminating the Census 2000 products. The Bureau will compile and organize the vast volume of raw census data into formats from which data products can be generated.

We will prepare and deliver to the President by December 31, 2000 the data used to apportion congressional seats. Census data is tabulated for each state, including counts from federal administrative records on overseas military personnel and their dependents and overseas federal civilian employees and their dependents. Results will be reviewed against other independent sources and discrepancies resolved. Certified state counts will then be delivered to the President.

Public Law 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to prepare and deliver by April 1, 2001 the census data and geographic products used by states for redistricting. The Bureau also will prepare and disseminate additional geographic products such as county block maps, census tract outline maps, county subdivision outline maps and many summary and profile products. We plan to complete and release these products by the end of June, 2001.

As data products become available, they will be disseminated via the American Factfinder system.

Finally, in FY 2001 we will begin a thorough review of questions and the questionnaires used in Census 2000. Potential changes to the content and type of questionnaires will be assessed for improvement and use in future censuses. Additionally, funding in this framework covers costs associated with research and response to questions and concerns about the accuracy of the Census 2000 counts from state, local, and tribal government officials.

The funding decrease from FY 2000 largely reflects the FY 2000 postage costs that are no longer needed in FY 2001. These funds were for mailing the approximately 94 million questionnaire packages, advance letters, and reminder cards as part of the mailout/mailback operation.

Field Data Collection and Support Systems (1,980 FTE; \$122,000,000): FY 2001 funds will enable the Bureau to maintain the administrative and logistical support systems needed for the final Census 2000 data collection and evaluation programs. This includes funding for the field work associated with Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) survey person follow-up and final housing unit follow-up operations. A.C.E. is the coverage measurement methodology that will enable the Bureau to assess the effectiveness of Census 2000. Data also will be collected for the census long form transitional database, which will provide a nationwide and state-by-state assessment of the usefulness of long form data collected independently of the decennial census.

As all field data collection activities are completed, the Bureau must manage the orderly closing of the Local Census Offices (LCOs) and the Regional Census Centers (RCCs). This is an extremely large and intense effort. Supplies, furniture, and equipment will be disposed

of or returned. The RCCs will continue to resolve payroll, personnel and operational issues and problems that are likely to occur when employing and releasing hundreds of thousands of temporary workers.

This request also will fund the geographic support systems that the Bureau needs in order to accurately delineate Census 2000 data into the statistical areas that are most useful to the data users. These statistical areas include, for example, congressional districts, counties, cities, school districts and voting blocks.

The program decrease from FY 2000 primarily reflects the completion of the majority of the highly labor intensive field operations such as Update/Leave, List/Enumerate and Nonresponse Followup.

Address List Compilation (35 FTE; \$1,500,000): The funding decrease from FY 2000 reflects the completion of several Master Address File (MAF) development operations which will have occurred prior to the delivery of Census 2000 questionnaires in FY 2000. Completed operations include the appeals phase of the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) and the just-in-time update of the address list by local and tribal governments to include newly constructed housing units. The Bureau also will have completed the identification of the geographic locations of addresses from the Be Counted forms and the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance responses; these are responses for which an address could not be located by an enumerator or through the mailout/mailback operation. A major focus of this framework will be to assess the outcome of these operations.

Automated Data Processing and Telecommunications Support (2,671 FTE; \$115,038,000): As we enter FY 2001, we will be processing data gathered through the last field followup activities from the previous fiscal year — the Coverage Improvement Follow-up and the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation operations. As all field data collection activities are completed, the Bureau must manage the orderly closing of the three contracted DCCs, all of which we plan to have closed by the end of December 2000. Supplies, furniture and equipment will be appropriately disposed of, including consideration of retention for use elsewhere and for non-decennial programs.

Also included are the costs associated with archiving the electronic files of census questionnaires, data capture of information collected for evaluating census operations, and data keying of census long form questions that fail edit checks, which will be conducted in the Census Bureau operated DCC during FY 2001. The activities associated with computer processing of the data will be completed. Clerical coding of write-in responses, such as industry and occupation, and place-of-work must also be accomplished. This framework also includes A.C.E. computer and clerical matching operations.

The funding decrease reflects the completion of most activities associated with receiving and scanning over 143 million census forms and questionnaires in four large Data Capture Centers (DCCs) and converting that data into machine readable form.

Testing, Evaluation and Dress Rehearsal (963 FTE; \$55,000,000): As we enter FY 2001, the Bureau will already be implementing the evaluation program designed to obtain information about the quality of the Census 2000 data and operations. The evaluations will begin to be released in FY 2001. The components of the evaluation program will cover all aspects of Census 2000 and will inform data users about the quality of Census 2000 data and provide insight into methodologies that should be improved for the 2010 census and future censuses.

This framework also provides funding for the statistical activities needed to produce data from the census long form and the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E) along with the implementation of estimation operations. It also funds the application of demographic analysis techniques to evaluate and analyze coverage, completeness and accuracy of Census 2000 and the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) data.

This framework provides funding for implementing and documenting results of the Census 2000 testing and evaluation program. Some of the evaluations of the A.C.E. estimates require field work to collect needed information. This field work will occur in FY 2001. We will continue testing the use of administrative records for census enumeration, including the effectiveness of administrative records for address listing.

We will evaluate and recommend improvements in the promotion and outreach effort. We also will evaluate and recommend improvements in the hiring practices to more effectively manage the cyclical increase and decrease of temporary decennial staff. We will preserve and refine key systems built for Census 2000. We will evaluate and improve statistical estimation and error modeling measures. And, we will complete the analysis of quality assurance evaluations.

Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Pacific Island Areas (36 FTE; \$5,512,000): This framework provides funding to complete data collection activities in Puerto Rico, in the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Areas including questionnaire check-in, data capture and processing. This framework also funds the creation of Census 2000 data products for these areas and final close-out of field offices.

Census Marketing, Communications, and Partnerships (52 FTE; \$9,197,000): During FY 2001, the Bureau will phase out the field outreach and partnership programs. These funds will enable the Bureau to maintain a core of Census 2000 media relations and key

stakeholder programs, particularly important as data is released. In addition, the effectiveness of these programs for Census 2000 will be assessed. The results from prior outreach efforts, combined with Census 2000 outreach efforts, will be used to develop new outreach strategies for future censuses. Additionally, the Census in the Schools program will be assessed.

Statement of Operating Objectives:

The decennial census has been conducted since the birth of our nation. The Bureau provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Bureau provides to each state the data necessary to determine congressional, state and local legislative boundaries. The census provides data on small areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. For example, poverty rates are used in funding formulas and to determine eligibility for programs such as Empowerment Zones. Billions of Federal dollars are distributed to states and localities each year based on decennial census data. The decennial census also provides data used by state, local and tribal governments; businesses; communities; and Americans everywhere for countless applications.

The modern census is a complex series of operations. It requires a long lead time for planning and a multitude of steps in execution. Once a plan is developed by the Census Bureau and funded by Congress, the basic execution methodology is as follows:

- < The advance preparation of a master list of addresses.
- < The mailing of questionnaires to the great majority of addresses on the list with the request that each household complete the questionnaire and return it by mail. For households without a mailing address, enumerators utilize update/leave or list/enumerate operations.
- < The follow-up by enumerators (temporary employees that telephone or visit households to collect information) for questionnaires that are not returned and to get answers to missing items.
- < A series of efforts to strive for more complete coverage of the population.
- < A program to evaluate the quality of the enumeration.
- < Computerized processing of the questionnaires and tabulation of the results.
- < Dissemination of census results.

The logistical support needed to execute these steps requires enormous effort because of the great magnitude and complexity of the operations needed to enumerate our nation's diverse population.

Measures of Performance:

Outputs:

Complete A.C.E. Person Matching by 11/30/00

Complete closure of 520 Local Census Offices by 12/31/00

Deliver State population counts required for apportionment to President by 12/31/00

Close three contracted Data Capture Centers by 12/31/00

Deliver redistricting data to States to support P.L. 94-171 by 4/1/01

Complete coding of written responses by 9/30/01

Complete termination of temporary field workforce by 9/30/01

Issue a report on census operations by 9/30/01

Outcomes:

Net population differential undercount reduced using results corrected by the A.C.E.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Continuous measurement
Subactivity: Continuous measurement

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Continuous measurement	Pos./BA	127	\$20,000	127	\$20,000	122	\$21,615	122	\$25,000	0	\$3,385
	FTE/Obl.	244	20,159	244	20,000	159	21,615	204	25,000	45	3,385
Total	Pos./BA	127	20,000	127	20,000	122	21,615	122	25,000	0	3,385
	FTE/Obl.	244	20,159	244	20,000	159	21,615	204	25,000	45	3,385
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations			(200)								
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, end of year			41								
Appropriation	Pos.	127	20,000	127	20,000	122	21,615	122	25,000	0	3,385

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Continuous measurement
Subactivity: Continuous measurement

Goal Statement

The continuous measurement program will provide timely and consistent population and housing profiles across States and for smaller geographic areas and population subgroups. More timely and consistent data will allow for more efficient allocation of funds under Federal and State programs and for unbiased evaluations of programs designed and implemented by State and local governments. The continuous measurement program will help governments and businesses make better decisions and allocate funds every year using recent and valid information.

Overview

Billions of government and business dollars are divided among States, communities, and population subgroups based on their social and economic profiles as derived from the decennial census, a snapshot of one point in time. As time goes by, communities change and the census data become increasingly outdated leading to inefficient distribution of funds and planning based on the past rather than current conditions. The continuous measurement program will provide data every year allowing funding and planning to be adjusted as people move about and as economic growth, recession, and recovery roll through different regions and sectors of the economy.

The continuous measurement program includes the American Community Survey, as well as a program of current estimates of population and housing characteristics derived from statistical models that combine a variety of data sources (including the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program for counties and school districts). The continuous measurement program is a flexible statistical system that adapts to changing needs for information as they arise. Moreover, the comparability of the information across geographic areas of the nation, within States, and across population subgroups (for example, poor children, teenage mothers, specific ethnic groups) is key to assessing what works, what doesn't, and why.

Phase I of the development period for the American Community Survey covers the period from 1996 through 1998. Since 1996, the Census Bureau has been testing the continuous measurement program's ability to develop timely, valid, and useful information. Phase II of developing the American Community Survey occurs from 1999-2002 and includes 31 "comparison" sites in which data from the 1999-2001 American Community Survey will be compared with Census 2000 results.

The measure of success of these activities is the usefulness of the information the American Community Survey and the rest of the continuous measurement program produces. The Census Bureau will assess operational costs and the quality of the survey data as measured by missing data and the length of time needed to produce survey results. As part of a complete system of continuous measurement, during FY 2001, we will further develop and evaluate methods for including data available from program records as a cost effective way to improve data quality. This approach has the potential to improve estimates and reduce costs not only for the continuous measurement program but also for the decennial census and for other national household surveys. The Department of Education used estimates of school-age children in poverty from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program to help determine the distribution of \$7 billion for elementary and secondary education under Title I of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994. The Census Bureau will continue to refine and improve the methods of the SAIPE program for use of future Title I allocations and for their use by other programs, such as tracking changes in children in poverty for States as called for in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

Once the American Community Survey becomes a full national program, community profiles will be available every year that will help meet critical Federal governmental functions to distribute funds equitably and evaluate the effectiveness of programs. As a side benefit, the American Community Survey will help States and communities see how they are doing, compare their situation with that of other communities, distribute funding among areas, and plan for the future. The Nation will have data every year similar to that from the decennial census to profile the social, economic, and housing characteristics of States, cities, towns, townships, counties, suburbs, rural areas, American Indian reservations, neighborhoods, and population subgroups (for example, poor children, poor and frail elderly, teenage mothers, specific ethnic groups, single-parent families, and college graduates).

The continuous measurement program can provide many benefits for Federal surveys by providing a pool of better, more comprehensive, and more timely data for small geographic areas and population groups. Because the data from the continuous measurement program can be used to create improved statistical estimates for States and counties from other Federal programs such as the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, and the National Crime Victimization Survey, these other programs will be able to provide information with much greater geographic detail than is possible now. Such efficiencies are expected to provide more of the type of data a modern nation demands. They will be able to use data from the continuous measurement program to improve and reduce the costs of drawing samples and to improve sample designs and weighting techniques (for example, to study the health of elderly Hispanics in the National Health Interview Survey).

The continuous measurement program enhances, rather than replaces, other demographic surveys because they are designed to meet different purposes and timetables. The FY 2001 budget proposal will allow the Census Bureau to continue working with other Federal agencies to integrate the continuous measurement program with current demographic surveys and other statistical programs. Many Federal agencies will use the data from the continuous measurement program, but the responsibility for collecting and disseminating the data is the Census Bureau's. We have developed these plans with other Federal program and statistical agencies and will continue to work collaboratively to ensure that the design and implementation of the continuous measurement program is integrated with the comprehensive plans and products of the Federal statistical system.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Increase for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Continuous measurement
Subactivity: Continuous measurement

	<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	122	\$21,615	122	\$25,000	0	\$3,385
FTE/Obl.	159	21,615	204	25,000	45	3,385

Continuous measurement (+0 permanent positions; +45 FTE; +\$3,385,000). The funding level shown above will allow the Census Bureau to continue developing the continuous measurement program. Funding covers the costs of project management, data collection, data editing, statistical weighting and estimation, tabulation of the data into reports for public use, and data dissemination. Data from the American Community Survey published during FY 2001 will provide the opportunity to use estimates of year-to-year changes for the 31 sites with 250,000 or more persons.

The planned increase in funding from 2000 will support critical operational tests for conducting the American Community Survey in unique geographical areas or with unique populations groups, including the methodology for interviewing in rural Alaska and the feasibility of conducting a mail survey in Puerto Rico. If funds are not added for the operational tests, we will be required to use the current American Community Survey methodology in rural Alaska when the program is fully implemented in 2003, but the current methodology is not the most cost effective for interviewing this area. As part of the Alaska methodology testing, we will also test collection of additional variables on public water and sewerage. The test of mail interview feasibility in Puerto Rico will allow us to estimate the cost of implementing the American Community Survey there.

More specifically, in 2001, the Census Bureau will continue collecting and processing data from the 31 comparison sites that will provide estimates centered on the year 2000 from the American Community Survey to compare with data from Census 2000. This comparison is necessary to separate differences due to the new collection methodology from differences that represent real changes in circumstances between 1990 and 2000. Additionally, we will (a) produce 2000 estimates for the 31 sites introduced in 1999 which have a population of 65,000 or more; (b) estimate changes between 1999 to 2000 for those sites with a population of 250,000 or more; and (c) develop estimates for some of the smaller sites based on more than one year of data. The 2001 data collection provides the third year needed to make the 1999-2001 multi-year estimates by July 2002.

For FY 2002, we will complete data collection for the 31 sites. We will also develop statistical models to understand differences between measures from the American Community Survey and Census 2000 based on these sites. Doing so will help us to understand changes due to the new methods of the American Community Survey and real change since 1990, in all geographic areas.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$24,231	\$18,300	0	0	0
Budget Authority	\$25,000	\$18,600	0	0	0
Outlays	22,950	19,944	\$3,906		
FTE	204	111			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Continuous measurement
Subactivity: Continuous measurement
Program Change: Continuous measurement

Object Class	2001 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	940
11.5 Other personnel compensation	312
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,252
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	94
13 Benefits for former personnel	124
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0
22 Transportation of things	69
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	400
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	231
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	57
25.2 Other services	21
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	365
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	518
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	124
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	38
31 Equipment	92
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	\$3,385

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign
Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	26	\$4,478	46	\$4,478	46	\$4,769	46	\$8,457	0	\$3,688
	FTE/Obl.	43	5,491	53	4,478	53	4,769	53	8,457	0	3,688
Total	Pos./BA	26	4,478	46	4,478	46	4,769	46	8,457	0	3,688
	FTE/Obl.	43	5,491	53	4,478	53	4,769	53	8,457	0	3,688
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations											
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,136)								
Unobligated balance, end of year			123								
Appropriation	Pos.	26	4,478	46	4,478	46	4,769	46	8,457	0	3,688

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Exhibit 12

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

Goal Statement

The goal of demographic surveys sample redesign is to draw new, updated samples for the major recurring household surveys, thereby maintaining the accuracy of and confidence in the major federal socioeconomic indicators. Not selecting new, updated samples would result in increased sample variances and reduced reliability of survey results. Also, the quality of the updated address list we use for our surveys would deteriorate, requiring us to visit more vacant and demolished housing units over time and making all our surveys more costly and less efficient. Conducting the sample redesign supports the Census Bureau's goals of greater productivity, higher quality, better public perception, and cooperation.

Overview

Demographic surveys sample redesign improves the quality of the existing household surveys by updating the methodology for selecting samples and incorporating the results of the most recent decennial census. Following each decennial census, the Census Bureau redesigns all of its ongoing household surveys to conform to the distribution of population revealed by the decennial census. The introduction of new methodology avoids substantial deterioration in the accuracy of the surveys' data without increasing costs.

Demographic surveys sample redesign occurs in three phases:

1. investigation phase (1997-2000);
2. program design and development phase (2001-2002); and
3. implementation phase (2003-2006).

During the first phase, the Bureau investigates methodologies to identify more reliable or efficient methods of sample design, frame

creation, and survey operations. During the second phase, the Bureau does system planning and development. During the third phase, the Bureau selects sampling units, creates sampling frames, identifies households, and conducts field work using the new methodologies. The sample redesign is a necessary component of all of the Bureau's major demographic current surveys, which benefit from improved sampling methodologies, sample design, and automated data processing.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Increase for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign
Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

	<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	46	\$4,769	46	\$8,457	0	\$3,688
FTE/Obl.	53	4,769	53	8,457	0	3,688

Demographic surveys sample redesign (+0 permanent positions; + 0 FTE; +\$3,688,000). Demographic surveys sample redesign is essential to avoid dramatic deterioration in the quality of the existing household surveys by incorporating the results of the most recent decennial census, updating the methodology for selecting samples, and addressing changes in objectives and key uses of the surveys.

The goal of demographic surveys sample redesign is to draw new, updated, coordinated samples for the major recurring household surveys, thereby maintaining the accuracy of and confidence in the major federal socioeconomic indicators. Demographic surveys sample redesign achieves greater productivity, is cost efficient and reduces respondent burden. It is a joint program of the Bureau and several other federal agencies. The Bureau's request constitutes about 75 percent of the funding and represents the activities which are common to all the surveys. Our partner agencies will request funds to cover their specific surveys. The success of this interagency partnership depends on this activity being fully funded.

During FY 2001 we will be developing final specifications for the systems and programs needed to implement the demographic surveys sample redesign. We will be heavily involved in writing the necessary programs so that we can begin selecting sample areas and sample units in FY 2002. We will also conduct the dress rehearsal for the automated listing and mapping system to be used by the redesigned surveys.

Performance Measures:

- C Once implemented, the new design will provide samples for new surveys and sample expansions 25% sooner than with the current design.
- C By the end of FY 2001, all of the requirements for primary sampling unit stratification and selection will be completed and programming will be underway.
- C By the end of FY 2001, the data collection for the dress rehearsal of the automated listing and mapping system, that is an essential part of the system to continuously update the Census Bureau's address list, will be completed.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:					
Uncapitalized	\$7,715	\$13,842	\$13,846	\$7,914	\$7,202
Budget Authority	\$8,457	\$14,135	\$14,135	\$8,158	\$7,446
Outlays	7,398	12,943	14,135	9,413	7,596
FTE	53	105			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 15

Activity: Demographic survey sample redesign
Subactivity: Demographic survey sample redesign
Program Change: Demographic survey sample redesign

Object Class	2001 Increase
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	103
24 Printing and reproduction	107
25.1 Advisory & assistance services	2,726

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 15

Activity: Demographic survey sample redesign
Subactivity: Demographic survey sample redesign
Program Change: Demographic survey sample redesign

	2001
25.2 Other Services	112
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from govt. accts.	30
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	26
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	100
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	154
31 Equipment	330
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
	<hr/>
99 Total obligations	\$3,688

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Electronic information collection
Subactivity: Electronic information collection

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	'ersonnel	Amount
Electronic information collection	Pos./BA	27	\$7,457	34	\$6,000	34	\$6,000	34	\$6,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	43	8,077	36	6,000	36	6,000	36	6,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	27	7,457	34	6,000	34	6,000	34	6,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	43	8,077	36	6,000	36	6,000	36	6,000	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations			(250)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(370)								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Appropriation	Pos.	27	7,457	34	6,000	34	6,000	34	6,000	0	0

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Activity: Electronic information collection

Subactivity: Electronic information collection

Goal Statement

The goal of Electronic Information Collection (EIC) is to use automation and telecommunications to integrate the collection, capture, processing, and dissemination of data.

Overview

Some demographic and the majority of economic surveys use paper forms, filled out in pencil, as the only reporting option. Data are collected from thousands of respondents or by Census field representatives, and generate a manual data workload of over 37 million records a year. This process is labor intensive, costly, slow, and error prone.

Within the EIC activity, the Computer Assisted Survey Information Collection (CASIC) is the Bureau's program to transform our business processes -- the collection, processing, and dissemination of information. Making the greatest possible use of automation and telecommunications, CASIC seeks to provide the tools and systems to deliver to our customers accurate information, quickly and efficiently, with as little burden as possible on those who provide the data to us. While the Bureau is reengineering its business processes, it will continue to meet the needs of its customers. We will support existing collection and processing systems until the new systems are installed and proven.

Specific activities in FY 2001 include expanding our Internet data collection activities to meet new needs with appropriate security measures; developing systems to image survey forms for data capture, data retrieval, and data analysis; and improving business processes through the use of workflow technology for survey and census operations.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support	Pos./BA	103	\$41,742	235	\$33,406	235	\$35,108	235	\$35,108	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	282	41,746	430	33,406	430	35,108	430	35,108	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	103	41,742	235	33,406	235	35,108	235	35,108	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	282	41,746	430	33,406	430	35,108	430	35,108	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations			(50)								
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, end of year			46								
Appropriation	Pos.	103	41,742	235	33,406	235	35,108	235	35,108	0	0

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Exhibit 12

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

Goal Statement

The goal of geographic support is to provide the basic maps, address lists, address and geographic reference files, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Bureau programs.

Overview

To support its goal, the Bureau has developed an integrated computer based Geographic Support System (GSS). The GSS requires large volumes of information from many external sources to establish and maintain accurate geographic boundaries, address ranges, and other map information within the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base and accurate unit identifiers and addresses in the Master Address File (MAF). This information must be updated on a periodic and regular basis to meet the needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics program, the intercensal demographic estimates program, and the continuous measurement activities.

The GSS has four basic components:

Activities that build/maintain the MAF of housing units: The MAF is crucial to conducting many Bureau programs, including the Decennial Census, the current demographic statistics program, the intercensal demographic estimates program, and the American Community Survey. Continuous updating of the MAF in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and local spatially located tribal partners, as required by P.L. 103-430, is the most cost effective and quality assured method for providing a complete and accurate housing unit address list.

Continuing operations to link the MAF with the TIGER data base: This crucial on-going effort involves the linkage of the MAF to the TIGER data base. The TIGER data base produces geographic products, such as the maps needed for field data collection activities and the names of all governmental units needed for the resulting data tabulations. It also allows us to spatially locate every housing unit and business establishment address and therefore assigns the correct census block (a process known as “geocoding”) for processing and tabulating census and survey data. Linking the MAF to the TIGER data base is the most efficient and cost effective way of adding new streets and housing units, along with their locations and ZIP Codes, to the TIGER data base, and assuring the accuracy of the needed geocodes.

Continuing partnerships with State, local, and tribal governments: It is crucial that we continue to support MAF and TIGER enhancement partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments (as envisioned under Executive Order 12906). These partnerships help the Bureau deal with concerns about MAF and TIGER quality expressed by officials at all levels of government and increase the confidence of Bureau customers with census and survey results. In addition to involving State, local, and tribal officials in the process of providing information about new streets, boundaries, and addresses, this process provides a feedback opportunity for participating officials to review the updated maps and address lists after processing of their corrections.

Quality assurance for geographic support products: To assure high quality census and survey results, it is crucial that we continue to employ statistically sound techniques to evaluate the quality of the processes used to build, update, and enhance the MAF and the TIGER data base. In addition, it is crucial that we perform quality assurance processes in releasing geographic products for use by the public and the Bureau in conducting its censuses and surveys to ensure that they meet completeness and accuracy expectations.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Data processing systems
Subactivity: Data processing systems

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	\$22,748	0	\$22,997	0	\$23,305	0	\$23,305	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	25,299	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	22,748	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	25,299	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations			(561)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(2,042)								
Unobligated balance, end of year			52								
Appropriation	Pos.	0	22,748	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Activity: Data processing systems

Subactivity: Data processing systems

Goal Statement

The goal of data processing systems is to provide day-to-day information technology support for all program areas of the Census Bureau.

Overview

This program manages hardware and software supporting the Census Bureau's enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive Information Technology Plan.

The Bureau-wide information technology responsibilities include all voice and data telecommunications services; management of the general purpose computing facility; management of the Wide Area Network; support for Local Area Network; and management of several Bureau-wide software licenses. These enterprise software licenses ensure a standard open systems development environment supporting distributed processing platforms.

This program will continue to provide automated systems and technology support for the 2000 Decennial Census and the other periodic censuses and programs.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Suitland federal center office space
renovation/construction
Subactivity: Suitland federal center office space
renovation/construction

		1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$3,200	0	\$3,200
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200
Total											
	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
<hr/>											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Activity: Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction

Subactivity: Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction

Goal Statement

This program supports all Bureau of the Census activities by providing the staff with facilities to support the Census Bureau Mission of providing timely, relevant, and quality data about the people and economy of the United States by achieving a diverse, effective, and appropriately skilled workforce supported by a flexible organization that places high value on its employees.

Overview

This activity includes funding for office space planning for major renovation of Census Bureau facilities to enable the Census Bureau and its staff to fulfill its mission to collect and distribute demographic and economic data in an accurate, timely and cost-effective manner. Census will begin during FY 2001 to plan for renovation of FB-3 and FB-4 on the Suitland Federal Center Complex in Suitland, Maryland. These buildings provide office and support space for the Census headquarters staff.

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Increase for FY 2001
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction

Subactivity: Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction

		<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		Increase/(Decrease) <u>Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction	Pos./BA	0	\$0	0	\$3,200	0	\$3,200
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200

Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction (+ 0 permanent positions; + 0 FTE; + \$3,200,000). The nearly 60 year old Federal Office Buildings at the Suitland, Maryland, Federal Office Center are failing, threatening the day to day work activities of the Census Bureau as well as the health and safety of employees and other individuals who must visit or work in these aging and deteriorating facilities. In the recent year alone, the Census Bureau has had to address and resolve a series of disruptive and health threatening events:

- C Health and safety evaluations have identified asbestos contamination in air handling units, duct work, and ceiling areas.
- C Coliform bacteria, iron, lead, and other metal contaminants have been identified in the water supply. Bottled water is now being provided to all workers and visitors.

- C Basic plumbing facilities are failing repeatedly, along with numerous incidents of flooding in office space due to roof leaks and other breakdowns emanating from continuing deterioration in key building systems, including antiquated plumbing, heating, and air conditioning systems.
- C There are growing employee concerns over mold, mildew, and indoor air quality stemming from all the problems cited above.

A GSA consultant's report concludes that "FOB - 3 and FOB - 4 require substantial renovation of their buildings, operating, and life safety systems to remain viable. In addition, the buildings --and therefore, their tenants-- are disadvantaged by an extremely inefficient design." A second consultant notes that "... the mechanical systems are inadequate in the amount of cooling provided, inoperable for supplying ventilation air, and unable to allow the flexibility between cooling and heating required of a modern office building." It further concludes that "...the entire facility is deficient in meeting the ADA/UFAS performance criteria of strict compliance as required by GSA."

This request provides funds to support Census Bureau specific office space planning, to supplement overall architectural design activities to be funded by the General Services Administration. The Bureau of the Census is expected to identify, design, and plan all office, facility, technology, and work space requirements that are agency specific and unique to the particular mission of the agency and the work of its employees. These activities include developing a space data base including special and common space; developing workplace size scenarios, team space, etc.; studying telecommunications, security, food service, and warehouse issues; and developing staffing projections by division. This initiative will also fund the review and articulate relevant facility standards, codes, and regulatory requirements; develop technical requirements for building shell and core requirements, in-fill character, extent of building skin, roof, and other structural upgrading; building systems — electrical capacity, lighting, emergency, and telecommunications systems; and interior finish and materials performance requirements.

The General Services Administration is also requesting \$5.2 million for general architectural and design services for the facilities.

Performance Measures The focus of this program is to keep the office and support space safe and as conducive to statistical work as possible within the funding available. The following performance measures will track how well Census achieves this goal.

- C Keep renovation and construction on schedule and within budget by not exceeding 110 percent of estimates.
- C Keep the operating time lost due to unscheduled downtime to less than 10 percent of total scheduled possible operating time, on average.

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Direct Obligations:	\$3,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Uncapitalized	0	0	0	0	0
 Budget Authority	 \$3,200	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0
Outlays	2,528	672	0	0	0
FTE	0	0			

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction
Subactivity: Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction

Object Class		2001 Estimates
11	Personnel compensation	\$0
11.1	Full-time permanent	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,200
25.5	Research and development of persons	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	\$3,200

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DIRECT OBLIGATION IN THOUSANDS)

Object Class		1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$150,094	\$165,192	\$208,199	\$206,609	(\$1,590)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	288,608	2,478,901	101,435	102,247	812
11.5	Other personnel compensation	22,200	1,914	6,410	6,722	312
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	460,902	2,646,007	316,044	315,578	(466)
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	64,568	257,789	51,396	50,892	(504)
13	Benefits for former personnel	303	242	282	406	124
21	Travel and transportation of persons	64,354	281,278	17,425	17,353	(72)
22	Transportation of things	6,756	22,665	4,948	5,015	67
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	33,046	24,045	17,659	17,954	295
23.2	Rental payments to others	4,497	165,769	2,746	2,746	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	26,746	283,159	7,837	8,023	186
24	Printing and reproduction	95,230	28,727	1,980	2,052	72
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	131,486	26,326	68,847	70,896	2,049
25.2	Other services	187,020	620,044	35,717	35,164	(553)
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from go	33,255	55,914	8,876	7,880	(996)

25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,328	12,052	5,110	8,823	3,713
25.5	Research and development of persons	14,724	12,689	404	100	(304)
25.6	Medical care	33	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipmen	7,329	1,381	1,643	1,862	219
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1,644	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	56,428	40,882	8,967	9,009	42
31	Equipment	55,536	172,589	20,748	19,626	(1,122)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>						
99	Subtotal, direct obligations	1,247,185	4,651,558	570,629	573,379	2,750
	Less prior year recoveries	(4,179)	(40,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	0
	Less unobligated balance, start of year	(10,204)	(1,776)	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	1,776	0	0	0	0
<hr/>						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY		*****	*****	\$542,629	\$545,379	\$2,750

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DIRECT OBLIGATION IN THOUSANDS)

	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ (DECREASE) over Base
<u>Personnel Data</u>					
Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
Full-Time permanent	2,386	3,650	4,350	4,325	(25)
Other then full-time permanent	13,674	96,193	3,060	3,087	27
Total	16,060	99,843	7,410	7,412	2
Authorized Positions:					
Full-Time equivalent Employment	2,387	4,374	4,368	4,330	(38)
Other then full-time permanent	24,653	707,649	13,434	13,434	0
Total	27,040	712,023	17,802	17,764	(38)

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DIRECT OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS)

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	0	0	0	0
Senior executive service	\$863	\$2,694	\$2,700	\$6
General schedule	42,929	203,386	201,722	(1,664)
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board/wage marine	506	2,119	2,187	68
Scientific & provisional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of patent appeals (P.L. 82-593, 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of trademark appeals (P.L. 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	44,298	208,199	206,609	(1,590)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	(475,424)	35,411	36,223	812
Wage board	13	50	50	0
Consultants & experts	(8)	17	17	0
Hourly	(1,865,002)	65,957	65,957	0
Subtotal	(2,340,421)	101,435	102,247	812
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	0	0	
SES performance awards	0	0	0	0
Cash awards	4,516	6,410	6,722	312
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,516	6,410	6,722	312
11.8 Special personnel services payments				
Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	(2,291,607)	316,044	315,578	(466)

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DIRECT OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS)

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	(\$1,431)	\$3,635	\$3,540	(\$95)
Federal employees retirement	(16,403)	6,350	6,436	86
Thrift savings plan	(53,728)	16,241	16,257	16
Federal insurance contribution act	(112,499)	15,498	15,266	(232)
Health insurance	(18,473)	8,130	7,946	(184)
Life insurance	(775)	577	600	23
Employees compensation fund	364	915	797	(118)
Civil service retirement disability fund	0	0	0	0
Other	1	50	50	0
Subtotal	(202,944)	51,396	50,892	(504)
13 Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation	0	282	406	124
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	282	406	124
21 Travel and transportation of persons				
Common Carriers	(477)	375	371	(4)
Mileage	(42,141)	2,484	2,485	1
Per diem/actual	(525)	453	449	(4)
Vehicular	(107)	62	61	(1)
Other	(220,697)	14,051	13,987	(64)
[OVERSEAS ESTIMATES])				
Subtotal	(263,947)	17,425	17,353	(72)
22 Transportation of things	(17,720)	4,948	5,015	67
[Overseas Estimate]				
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(6,488)	17,659	17,954	295
23.2 Rental payments to others	(163,023)	2,746	2,746	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	0	0	0
Rental of office copying equipment	(22)	372	448	76
Other equipment rental	0	0	0	0
Federal telecommunications system	(54,769)	1,563	1,710	147
Other telecommunications services	0	0	0	0
Postal Services by USPS	(161,341)	4,183	4,105	(78)
Other	(59,296)	1,719	1,760	41
Subtotal	(275,428)	7,837	8,023	186

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DIRECT OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS)

Object Class	2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
24 Printing and reproduction				
Publications	(\$177)	\$829	\$817	(\$12)
Public use forms	125	180	200	20
Envelopes	(2)	2	1	(1)
Other	(26,681)	969	1,034	65
Subtotal	(26,735)	1,980	2,052	72
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
Management & professional support services	5,296	7,967	8,034	67
Studies, analyses & evaluation	25,089	40,321	42,203	1,882
Engineering & technical services	12,106	20,559	20,659	100
Subtotal	42,491	68,847	70,896	2,049
25.2 Other services				
Training:	(2,970)	2,038	1,466	(572)
University	(168)	186	150	(36)
Other	(2,802)	1,852	1,316	(536)
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	(583,326)	33,679	33,698	19
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	(586,296)	35,717	35,164	(553)
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts CAMS	(47,344)	8,876	7,880	(996)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	(7,001)	5,110	8,823	3,713
25.5 Research and development contracts	(12,289)	404	100	(304)
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	194	1,643	1,862	219
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(DIRECT OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS)

Object Class		2001 Adjustment to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
26	Supplies and materials				
	Office supplies	(\$28,569)	\$6,070	\$6,108	\$38
	ADP supplies	(3,535)	2,844	2,817	(27)
	Other	(89)	53	84	31
	Subtotal	(32,193)	8,967	9,009	42
31	Equipment				
	Office machines and equipment	(1,988)	1,306	1,325	19
	ADP hardware	(131,023)	12,065	10,832	(1,233)
	ADP software	1,383	1,484	1,505	21
	Other	(20,695)	5,893	5,964	71
	Subtotal	(152,323)	20,748	19,626	(1,122)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	(4,042,653)	570,629	573,379	2,750
	Less prior year recoveries	0	(28,000)	(28,000)	0
	TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	(\$4,042,653)	\$542,629	\$545,379	\$2,750

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK
Part 1 - 2000 Structure
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Activity/Subactivity</u>	<u>2001 Direct Obligations</u>	<u>Proposed Changes</u>
<u>Economic statistics program</u>	45,928	"No Change"
Economic censuses	42,846	"No Change"
Census of governments	3,082	"No Change"
<u>Demographic statistics program</u>	426,381	"No Change"
Intercensal demographic estimates	5,583	"No Change"
Decennial census	420,798	"No Change"
<u>Continuous measurement</u>	25,000	"No Change"
<u>Demographic survey sample redesign</u>	8,457	"No Change"
<u>Electronic information collection</u>	6,000	"No Change"
<u>Geographic support</u>	35,108	"No Change"
<u>Data processing systems</u>	23,305	"No Change"
<u>Suitland federal center office space renovation/construction</u>	3,200	"New Subactivity"
 Total requirements	 573,379	

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For expenses necessary to collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law,

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 12, 131, 141, 161, 181, 191; 15 U.S.C. 1516; 42 U.S.C. 1973 aa-5

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title" or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §6 provides that "The Secretary...may call upon any other ... establishment of the Federal Government...for information pertinent to the work provided for in this title." This section also provides that "The Secretary may acquire, by purchase or otherwise, from States, counties, cities, or other units of government... or from private persons and agencies such copies of records, reports, and other material as may be required for the efficient and economical conduct of the censuses and surveys provided for in this title."

13 U.S.C. §12 provides that "The Secretary is authorized to have conducted mechanical and electronic development work as he determines is needed to further the functions and duties of carrying out the purposes of this title and may enter into such developmental contracts as he may determine to be in the best interest of the Government."

13 U.S.C. §131 provides that "The Secretary shall take, compile, and publish censuses of manufactures, of mineral industries, and of other businesses, including the distributive trades, service establishments, and transportation (exclusive of means of transportation for which statistics are required by law to be filled with, and are compiled and published by a designated regulatory body), in the year 1964, then in the year 1968, and every fifth year thereafter, and each such census shall relate to the year immediately preceding the taking thereof."

13 U.S.C. §141 provides that "The Secretary shall, in the year 1980 and every 10 years thereafter, take a decennial census of population as of the first day of April of such year, which date shall be known as the "decennial census date", in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and special surveys."

13 U.S.C. §161 provides that "The Secretary shall take, compile and publish for the year 1957 and for every fifth year thereafter a census of governments."

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each State, county and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and, to the extent feasible, shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §191 provides that "Each of the censuses authorized by this chapter shall include each State, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and as may be determined by the Secretary, such other possessions and areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control or sovereignty."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have the authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

42 U.S.C. §1973 aa-5 directs that "The Director of the Census...conduct a survey to compile registration and voting statistics: (i) in every State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions of section 1973b(a) of (42 U.S.C.) are in effect, for every statewide general election for Members of the United States House of Representatives after January 1, 1974; and (ii) in every State or political subdivision for any election designated by the United States Commission on Civil Rights."

2. \$545,379,000 to remain available until expended:

No Specific Authority

This phrase provides for extended obligation authority which would be restricted to the current fiscal year by 31 U.S.C. §1301.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 1999 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$10,795	\$2,161	\$6,083
Studies, analysis and evaluations	80,285	16,075	45,799
Engineering and technical services	40,406	8,090	19,014
TOTAL	131,486	26,326	70,896

The principal uses of advisory and assistance services are to improve the methodology of our censuses, and the utility of our data to the user community.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
Currently Available, 2000	\$0	\$185,686
less: Obligations from prior years	0	0
plus: 2001 Adjustments to base	0	2,695
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0
2001 Base Request	0	188,381
less (or plus): 2001 Program changes	0	0
2001 Estimate	\$0	\$188,381

		1999 Actual		2000 Estimate		2001 Base			
Comparison by activity/subactivity:		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Amount	Amount
Current Surveys and Statistics									
Current Economic Statistics	FTE/Obl.	472	\$31,247	456	\$28,951	561	\$35,071	\$35,071	\$0
Current Demographic Statistics	FTE/Obl.	2,087	138,090	2,389	151,743	2,374	148,300	148,300	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	61	4,032	79	4,992	80	5,010	5,010	0
	FTE/Obl.	2,620	173,369	2,924	185,686	3,015	\$188,381	\$188,381	\$0
Adjustments to Obligations									
Recoveries			(1,988)		0		0	0	0
Offsetting collections			1,367		0		0	0	0

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Working Capital Fund
Summary of Reimbursable Obligations
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 6

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate
<u>FEDERAL AGENCIES</u>			
Agency for International Development	\$4,671	\$4,865	\$4,942
Department of Agriculture.....	3,414	660	1,395
Department of Commerce.....	2,277	1,415	1,402
Department of Defense.....	2,363	1,649	1,699
Department of Education.....	10,374	19,921	13,945
Department of Energy.....	630	1,204	1,238
Department of Health and Human Services.....	32,802	29,764	29,513
Department of Housing and Urban Development	19,523	24,695	19,903
Department of Justice.....	15,596	15,732	18,057
Department of Labor.....	54,763	60,271	64,061
Department of Transportation.....	4,538	4,463	4,359
Department of Treasury.....	136	0	0
National Science Foundation.....	3,389	3,017	3,028
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	250	250	250
Other Federal agencies.....	3,940	5,720	20,586
Miscellaneous reimbursable services.....	4,286	5,932	313
Subtotal Federal	162,952	179,558	184,691
NON-FEDERAL (Special Statistical Work).....	9,185	4,628	2,190
Data Sales.....	1,232	1,500	1,500
TOTAL.....	173,369	185,686	188,381

Unobligated balance, start of year		(8,935)		(9,556)		(9,556)	(9,556)	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		9,556		9,556		9,556	9,556	0
Total Obligations	2,620	173,369	2,924	185,686	3,015	188,381	188,381	0

1/ Does not match the President's Budget Appendix.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$173,369	\$185,686	\$188,381	\$188,381	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	(162,952)	(179,558)	(184,691)	(184,691)	0
Non-Federal sources	(10,417)	(6,128)	(3,690)	(3,690)	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Net of Recoveries/Transfer	(1,988)	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections	1,367	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(8,935)	(9,556)	(9,556)	(9,556)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	9,556	9,556	9,556	9,556	0
Unobligated balance lapsing	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts					
Transfer to other accounts					
Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

*Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Activity: Working capital fund
Subactivity: Working capital fund

Goal Statement

The Working Capital Fund was created by the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (PL 104-208).

Overview

The Working Capital Fund supports a customer driven approach to providing services by providing a mechanism to identify and keep customers informed of the true costs of specific services and the basis for the charges. The Census Bureau is able to identify and control fluctuations in prices and establish a consistent and supportable pricing policy for both internal and external customers. The Working Capital Fund has enabled the Bureau to establish a clearly identifiable audit trail in the accounting records, resulting in more accurate and reliable financial statements and variance reports. A detailed project identification system records and identifies actual costs of work performed for each activity with the appropriate source of funding. The Working Capital Fund is a continuously revolving fund, with appropriated and reimbursable funds compensating the Working Capital Fund for services provided. The programs and projects of the Bureau, whether funded by appropriated funds or other funds, pay their own share of the centralized services received through the Working Capital Fund; there is full recovery of the cost of providing the service, paid by those who actually use the service.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Working Capital Fund
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 1999 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$2,268	\$2,463	\$2,500
Studies, analysis and evaluations	2,578	2,736	2,772
Engineering and technical services	1,536	1,636	1,663
TOTAL	6,382	6,835	6,935

The principal uses of advisory and assistance services in the working capital fund are to make the data collected by the Census Bureau more useful to the user community.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 35

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate
Periodicals	315	69	100	100
Pamphlets	139	440	400	400
Audiovisuals	33	35	15	10
TOTAL	487	544	515	510

Periodicals: Included in these figures are production and printing of Census and You, Monthly Product Announcement, and the Bureau of the Census Catalog.

Pamphlets: This category included production and printing of all statistical publications other than periodicals, comprising monthly, quarterly, annual, and irregular statistical reports.

Audiovisuals: This category includes both in-house and contracted costs for producing artwork and photographic slides and transparencies for presentations.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

Exhibit 36

	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY2000 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
Direct:			
Average ES Grade.....	3.0	2.9	2.9
Average GS/GM Grade.....	10.4	10.4	10.4
Average GS/GM Salary.....	\$41,045	\$42,555	\$44,657